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TOPICS BEFORE CONGRESS

THE BOURBON PLAN FOR COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE REPUBLICANS DETERMINED TO PREVENT A VOTE ON THE PARTISAN RULE—A FAIR WARNING GIVEN TO THE DEMOCRATS—MR. ROBESON SPEAKS AGAINST THE MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The House to-day resumed the consideration of the Bicknell Electoral resolution, Mr. Robeson occupying the entire session in an exhaustive speech against its passage. The Republicans are determined not to permit a vote on the resolution, for the reason that its passage would make it a joint rule for the government of the two houses when assembled in joint convention to count the Electoral vote, the Senate having, at the last session, passed a similar resolution by a partisan vote. Whenever the majority bring forward public measures that require action at the present session, the Republicans will agree to lay aside the Electoral resolution and proceed with their consideration, but should the Democrats persist in maintaining before the House their partisan scheme for counting the Electoral vote, to the exclusion of appropriation bills and other necessary public measures, the present session will be consumed in the prosecution of a contest that will be without advantage to the Democrats, and they will make an extra session of Congress inevitable. The Republicans plainly made known their determination this afternoon in regard to this resolution, when Mr. Wood gave notice that at the close of the pending debate he would call up the Refunding bill, which is now before the committee of the whole House. Mr. Conger said there was no necessity for any delay in the consideration of so important a measure as the Refunding bill and that the Republicans were prepared to set aside the Bicknell resolution and proceed at once with the Refunding bill or any other public measure that should receive the attention of the present Congress. At the same time Mr. Wood was given to understand that if the Funding bill and the appropriation bills were to be withheld, in order to force the passage of the pending resolution, those important public measures would assuredly fail of consideration, for the Republicans would use every parliamentary effort to defeat action on the resolution to change by unconstitutional methods all laws relating to the count and declaration of the Electoral vote.

The Republican members of the House held a caucus this evening which lasted for more than two hours. The subject before the caucus was the course to be taken in relation to the Bicknell resolution. It was brought before the meeting in a way that led to a full discussion of the merits of the measure. Among those who addressed the caucus were Messrs. Lapham, Hiscock, Fort, Henderson, Bayne, Wait, Cannon, and Conger. It was virtually decided that the measure should be persistently opposed on the grounds that it is unconstitutional and pernicious in its nature. The sentiment of the caucus was practically unanimous in that direction, and although no vote was taken it is certain that the resolution will continue to be opposed on the floor by the whole force of the party organization. The discussion was thorough, but final action was not reached. Another caucus will be held before the end of the week, and the Republican Senators will be invited to attend it.

THE REFUNDING PLANS.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S PROPOSITION FAVORED BY LEADING MEMBERS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Committee of Ways and Means will meet to-morrow to consider the refunding measure, and will give special consideration to the propositions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury touching the issue of Treasury notes. From the fact that several members of the committee are known to be opposed to issuing long-time bonds, even at a low rate of interest, it is likely that the propositions of Secretary Sherman will have decided support in the committee. Judge Kelley has been represented as being opposed to any refunding whatever. This is a mistake. He will oppose the issue of bonds as the redemption of which would be placed at a distant period, or which would be placed beyond the power of the Government to call for payment and cancellation at such times and in such amounts as may be warranted by the surplus revenues. Judge Kelley says that he wants the debt liquidated as rapidly as it can be done, and that he will favor any proposition that will secure that result and which at the same time will reduce the present interest charge. He believes that the plan proposed by Secretary Sherman will do this, and he will therefore favor it in its main features. He believes, however, that the rate of interest should not exceed 3 per cent. Messrs. Felton, of Georgia, and Mills, of Texas, are in sympathy with Judge Kelley on this subject. It is probable that Judge Kelley will to-morrow present to the committee a bill embodying the principles of the Treasury plan, and that he will offer it in the House as a substitute for Mr. Wood's bill.

ASPIRING TO CABINET HONORS.

THE COLORADO DELEGATION URGING THE CLAIMS OF EX-GOV. ROUTT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Congressional delegations from the far Western States have begun a movement having for its object the nomination of a gentleman from that section for the Cabinet of President Garfield. This movement has been started by the Colorado delegation, and is believed to be in the interest of Ex-Gov. Routt, of that State. In speaking of this matter Representative Belford said that Colorado is pre-eminently a representative State; that its rapidly growing postal service, immense mining interests, the large tract of public land lying within its borders, the presence of a large body of Indians in the midst of its people, the important and valuable commerce carried by the great railroad lines that traverse the State, identify it in a conspicuous degree with all the great interests of the Government, and entitle it to more than ordinary consideration in the formation of a new Cabinet. "The people of the far West," continued Mr. Belford, "feel that Gen. Garfield should select a man for his Cabinet from their section, who is identified with the far West and with Western interests, and the people of Colorado recognize such a man in ex-Gov. Routt. I will urge his nomination as the head of one of the executive departments. Besides," said Mr. Belford, "Colorado has claims upon the coming Administration because it is a stanch Republican State and has doubled its voting population in the past two years." Ex-Gov. Routt, who is thus warmly advocated by Mr. Belford, was formerly Assistant Postmaster-General, and was appointed Governor of the Territory of Colorado by President Grant, which position he held until the Territory was admitted to the Union of States, when he became its first Governor under the State organization.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The report of the experts in favor of erecting a separate building for the Library of Congress, was considered to-day at a meeting of the Joint Select Committee of Congress which has the subject in charge. The committee agree with the experts, and have adopted a resolution which recommends the erection of a library building. The site is now to be selected, and there are indications that it will be the reservation known as Judiciary square. This park is in the rear of the City Hall, and is about one-quarter of the size of the Central Park. A meeting of the committee for the selection of a site will be held next Wednesday.

THE WORK OF THE SENATE.

A DISORDERLY SESSION—THE DEMOCRATS AND APPORTIONMENT—GEN. PORTER'S FALLEN FORTUNES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The intention of the Democrats to pass an apportionment bill, if possible, at this session of Congress, was shown to-day in the Senate by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, instructing the Secretary of the Interior to send to the Senate, as soon as completed, the returns of the enumeration of the people. Very little was done before adjournment. The Senators were so busy in conversation and in walking about the chamber that the Vice-President was compelled to suspend business and ask them to be seated and to be quiet three times in 10 minutes. His admonitions had little effect. Senator Morgan's proposed amendment to the Constitution attracted some attention. This gives to Congress authority to establish rules for certifying, transmitting, receiving, opening, and counting the votes of Electors, and for declaring the result. After an executive session the Senate remained in open session long enough to allow Mr. Randolph to introduce a bill by which he hopes to save a little out of the wreck of Fitz John Porter's fortunes. This bill, a substitute for the one which occasioned so long a debate, authorizes the President to reinstate Porter in the Army with a rank not higher than that of Colonel on the retired list, and without any pay or allowance for the time which has passed since his dismissal by court-martial. Senator Grover, of Oregon, was in his seat to-day, apparently restored to health.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $338,152 38, and from Customs $706,092 40.

Assistant United States Treasurer Hillhouse, at New-York, notified the Secretary of the Treasury to-day that there had been no offers to sell United States 6 per cent. bonds to the Government at the established rate.

Capt. H. W. Howgate, of the Signal Service office, has tendered his resignation unconditionally. It will be placed before the Secretary of War to-morrow, and will undoubtedly be accepted by him, to take effect at once.

A caucus of the Democratic members was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives immediately after adjournment to-day for the purpose of naming a successor to Mr. Stewart, late Postmaster of the House. The names of three candidates were submitted, and a formal ballot resulted in the selection of A. W. C. Nowlin, the present Assistant Postmaster, he receiving 61 votes; George C. Wedderburn, 32, and Silas Carr, 16.

The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Kernan, of New-York, directs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund all taxes collected upon "the capital employed by any person in the business of banking" which come within the principles of the decision by the United States Supreme Court in the case of Bailey, Collector, against Clark and others. The bill provides that application for such refund shall be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue within one year from the passage of the act.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

A BILL FOR PREVENTING FRAUDS AND FALSE COUNTING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr. Teller, of Colorado, introduced in the Senate to-day a bill providing that no ballot for Representative in Congress shall be offered or received at polling-places unless written or printed upon a piece of plain white paper, not less than 6 nor more than 8 inches in length, and not less than 3 nor more than 4 inches in width. It is made the duty of election officers to see that the ballot-boxes used are placed in plain view of each voter when his ballot is deposited. Each ballot shall be deposited in the ballot-box by the proper officer in the presence of the voter, except where, under State law, the voter is permitted to deposit his own ballot. The bill prohibits voters from depositing more than one vote, or by any trick, or artifice attempting to deposit any ballot not lawfully voted by a legal elector. It also directs that immediately after the close of the polls the proper officers shall, without delay or adjournment and without separating, proceed to canvass the votes cast and declare the result. It also provides that the candidate for Representative of each political party may designate one person as a witness, and such person shall have the right to be present in the room with the election officers from the opening of the election until the canvass is completed and the result declared. All State laws and regulations concerning such elections shall be enforced, except so far as they conflict with the provisions of the bill. The bill makes violations of its laws a felony, punishable with a fine not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than five years, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Assistant Surgeon R. M. O'Reilly has been further extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability; that granted Second Lieut. C. E. Garst, Fifteenth Infantry, has been extended two months; that granted Post Chaplain Jeremiah Porter has been further extended six months; that granted First Lieut. John I. Kane, Regimental Quartermaster, Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been extended to Dec. 15.

The instructions from the War Department to Second Lieut. John A. Lockwood, Seventeenth Infantry, directing him to report to the commanding officer Columbus Barracks, Ohio, has been amended, and Lockwood has been ordered to report to the commanding officer David's Island, New-York Harbor.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. P. Hibbert has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to the store-ship Onward. Passed Assistant Surgeon Clarence H. Black from the Onward and ordered home.

The Tallapoosa left Boston this morning for Portsmouth, N. H.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 8.—A special to the *News* from San Antonio says that Gen. E. O. C. Ord yesterday morning, upon notification of his retirement, vacated his office, and ordered Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Vincent to report to Gen. Sheridan until the temporary commander appears. As Gen. Ord's son-in-law, Gen. Trevino, has been appointed Minister of War of Mexico, it is rumored that that country will be his future home.

THE HARWOOD FAILURE.

ACCOUNTANTS FROM NEW-YORK EXAMINING THE FIRM'S BOOKS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 8.—This morning W. A. Harding and H. C. Burnap, the expert accountants selected by the New-York creditors of N. B. Harwood & Co., to examine the books and accounts of the firm, reached the city, and at once entered upon their duties. THE TIMES's correspondent was assured that their duties in the premises were limited to an examination of the books and accounts of the house of N. B. Harwood & Co. In answer to a question they said: "We propose to complete the examination at the earliest moment practicable, and which will give us time to make a searching examination of the books, the principal object of our visit to Minneapolis." Mr. Burnap further stated that the New-York creditors had started another expert, in the person of Mr. Bradbury, of that City, who will soon arrive, to examine the goods and property now at the main establishment or stored in the warehouses at the instance of the Sheriff, and report their character and value to the interested creditors in New-York.

CAUSING THEIR OWN DEATHS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Police Officer John W. Martin blew his brains out at Police Head-quarters about 6 o'clock last evening. He had been before the Police Board under charges preferred by Sergt. Fiderich, and had been dismissed from the force. Leaving the room of the board, he stepped to the railing in front of Capt. Lee's office, drew his pistol, and sent a ball crashing through his skull. He leaves a wife and five children.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 8.—A special from Eagle Pass, Texas, to the *News* says Dr. J. A. Mantz, a prominent citizen and business man of that place, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the heart.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

BRITISH CABINET DISSENSIONS ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

A SERIOUS DIFFERENCE OF OPINION REGARDING COERCION—THREATENED RESIGNATION OF SEVERAL MINISTERS—MR. FORSTER INSISTING ON PROMPT ACTION.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The *Morning Post* says: "Another very serious difficulty has arisen within the Cabinet. Mr. Parnell's last speech has convinced many of the Ministers that land law reform alone will not satisfy Ireland, and the advocates of coercion, headed by Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, are increasing their demands for immediate coercion in order to maintain the law. The urgency of the question has become so acute that the idea of a December session of Parliament or important secessions from the Cabinet is not to be lightly set aside. A very few days will show whether Mr. Gladstone can again stifle the discordances in the Cabinet. If he summons Parliament to propose coercion he may lose two colleagues, and if he refuses that course four may desert him."

The dissatisfied members of the Cabinet are believed to be the Earl of Selborne, Lord High Chancellor; the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; the Marquis of Harrington, Secretary for India, and the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland. There are also rumors that Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, threatens to resign unless coercive measures are adopted. These rumors probably have some foundation, as far as the general feeling of dissatisfaction at the condition of Ireland is concerned, but are unlikely to result in any rupture before the opening of Parliament, or at any rate before the new series of Cabinet councils begins on the 15th of the present month.

At the Omagh Assizes to-day, a farmer was sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude for firing at his landlord.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Messrs. O'Kelly, Dillon, and Biggar have written to Mr. Fors er, saying that Lord Rossmore, in fulfillment of his threats to oppose the land meeting at Latstown on Thursday, has arrived at Enniskillen with a body of armed men who intend to attack the meeting, and they call on the Government to protect the meeting.

The *Standard*, in its leading article, discredits the reports of a fresh disagreement in the Cabinet.

A bailiff has been shot dead near Cookstown, County Tyrone, while attempting to execute a decree. The man against whom the decree was issued and who fired the shot has escaped.

AMERICAN CREDIT IN EUROPE.

IT IS DECLARED BY ENGLISH JOURNALS TO BE AS GOOD AS THAT OF ANY EUROPEAN NATION.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Tenders for £8,500,000 of India 3½ per cent. stock were opened yesterday. The applications amounted to over £14,500,000, varying from the official minimum of 98 to 104¼. The tenders at £103 12s. will receive about 71 per cent. of the amount bid for; those above that figure will receive the amounts bid for in full. The *Financier*, in a discussion of the foregoing, in connection with the redemption of the American debt, says: "The United States will be apt to rate its credit as at least equal to that of India. It may be questioned whether, in the issue of the coming loan for refunding the bonds falling due next year the Secretary of the Treasury will be so liberal as to give 3½ per cent., when he can evidently float bonds at a lower rate. The success of the loan has strengthened the market for all first-class investments; but prices are somewhat restrained by rumors that £500,000 in gold will be taken to-day or on Thursday for New-York, an operation which would render an advance of the bank rate on Thursday to 3 per cent probable."

The *Times* in its financial article this morning says: "The finances of the United States may excite the envy, not only of England, but of Europe. The unprecedented rate of redemption is having its natural effect in raising the credit of the United States to a level with the most staid and best paying communities of the Old World. In reaching that level, the United States will only attain the rightful position a country, which is so faithful to its engagements, whose resources are so limitless, and whose population increases with such remarkable rapidity, ought to enjoy—the best credit accorded to any State. In all probability, should conditions remain favorable Secretary Sherman will accomplish his refunding operations at a rate nearer 3 than 4 per cent. The very rapidity with which he is able to pay off the debt must aid him most materially by reducing the supply of stock. This, acting *pari passu* with the augmenting demand for sound investments, will give him an incalculable advantage in his operations."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—The subscriptions here for Panama Canal shares already amount to 13,000,000 marks.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Municipality of Paris has rejected the petition of Henri Rochefort for a site for a monument to deceased Communists.

VIENNA, Dec. 8.—A fresh and violent shock of earthquake occurred at Agram, Croatia, at midnight. It was accompanied by subterranean rumblings which continued throughout the night and caused a renewed panic.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A Geneva dispatch says the greater part of the village of Flasch, in the Valley of Engadine, has been destroyed by fire.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A dispatch from Madrid says just when Spain was hoping for a result from the negotiations with the United States for a treaty of commerce to benefit Cuba, the Message of President Hayes has created a feeling of surprise, and much annoyance is displayed by the Madrid press in their comments on the subject.

A dispatch from Paris states that up to noon yesterday 1,200,000 Panama Canal shares had been applied for in Europe.

The Argentine legation has sent a copy of a telegram dated Buenos Ayres, Dec. 7, to the Times, stating that the city of Buenos Ayres has been selected as the definite capital of the Republic, and peace is permanently insured.

GEORGIA'S ELECTORAL VOTE.

COUNTING IT A WEEK TOO LATE—THE DEMOCRACY CENSURED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—The Georgia Electors at noon went through the form of casting the votes of the State for Hancock and English. They chose Thaddeus K. Oglesby as special messenger to carry the vote to Washington. Much comment has been made on this Electoral muddle in Georgia. It has served to increase the popular distrust of the Democracy, and has greatly weakened public faith in its wisdom. Severe remarks on the stupidity of successive Legislatures in allowing the State law to stand so long opposed to the United States statutes are heard on all sides, and there is general rejoicing that Georgia's vote does not affect the result. The Electors claim that they acted on the proclamation of the Governor, and the Governor claims that he followed the plain provision of State law. Nevertheless, there is much complaint, and the almost universal opinion here is that Georgia's vote will not be counted, and that such a verdict will be just.

FIVE CHILDREN DEAD IN ONE FAMILY.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—There have been many serious cases of diphtheria of a malignant type in Batavia the past few weeks. A week ago to-day a farmer named Charles Hirsch lost a daughter, 5 years old, from the disease; on Saturday, a son of 8 years; on Sunday, a daughter of 26, and to-day two sons, respectively 18 and 13 years old. The two last named died within two hours of each other, and one of them drank part of a cup of coffee only 15 minutes before his death. Fourteen years ago the same family lost four children from the same malady. Three remaining children are yet ill with the disease, but hopes are entertained that they will recover.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION CASES.

HOW COLORED MEN WERE DEPRIVED OF THEIR RIGHT—THE CASES OF THE ACCUSED JUDGES.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Robert Hughes presiding, has been engaged to-day in considering the cases of the eight Judges of Election of Manchester. These men were arrested last week upon warrants charging them with having violated the election laws at the Presidential election. The complainants in these cases are 14 colored men, whose ballots were rejected by the accused on that day. They claim that their reason for doing so was that the complainants presented receipts for capitation tax signed by Special Tax Collectors appointed by the Readjuster State Auditor, Massey. The law authorizing the appointment of these officers, it is alleged, was not observed by Massey in commissioning them. On the evening preceding the election, upon a motion by Capt. George D. Wise, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, Judge W. J. Clopton, of the Manchester Corporation Court, issued an injunction restraining these Collectors from issuing any more tax receipts, because of a failure of the Auditor to observe the law authorizing the appointments. This was served upon the Collectors here. Upon this construction of the law, most of the Judges of Election in this and many other sections of the State ignored the disputed tax receipts. The consequence was that several hundred votes, principally those of colored men, were rejected in this district. While there are grave doubts as to the strict legality of Massey's appointments, and while his unprecedented course was clearly adopted in the interest of the Readjusters, the fact remains that hundreds of persons paid their money, or others did it for them, for the purpose of qualifying themselves to vote, and the money was covered into the State Treasury, yet the voters, through no fault of theirs, have been deprived of the rights of suffrage. The Grand Jury is composed, with two exceptions, of Democrats.

SURE OF A JUDGESHIP.

ASSERTIONS THAT STANLEY MATTHEWS WILL SUCCEED JUDGE SWAYNE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Mr. Alexander Sands, who arranged the Senatorial campaign of Stanley Matthews at Columbus last Winter, was asked to-day regarding the possible appointment of Stanley Matthews to the Supreme Court.

"I know this," said Mr. Sands, "that Mr. Matthews will be appointed to the Supreme Court Judgeship within the next 20 days at longest, and possibly within the ensuing 15."

"But," said the questioner, "a Washington special of this morning says that it is a settled thing that Attorney-General Devens will succeed to the place of Justice Strong."

"So he will," said Mr. Sands, "but Hunt and Swayne will also retire immediately, and Matthews I know will take Swayne's place if he is willing to accept it."

"Will Matthews probably accept it?"

"I think he will, and if he does, he will make one of the ablest men who ever sat on a bench."

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 8.—The body of a miner named Thomas Judge was discovered, face downward, at the foot of a steep wall near the Lackawanna Iron Works, in this city, this morning about 1 o'clock. A large gash appeared at the back of his head, and his skull was fractured. Dr. Boyd said this wound caused death. It is thought that Judge was the victim of foul play, although his position when found was such as to warrant the belief that he had fallen from the bridge close by. The fact that he lay on his face, while the fatal wound appeared on the back of his head, gives strength to the suspicion that he was murdered. A Coroner's jury is investigating the mystery. Judge leaves a wife and six children in destitute circumstances.

MILFORD, Penn., Dec. 8.—Thomas Burns, 58 years old, a manufacturer of pottery at Paupack, Pike County, was brought here and committed to jail last night. He is charged with shooting and instantly killing his son Thomas, 20 years old, during a quarrel a few days ago.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 8.—Thomas Casey and John Brophy, both policemen, became involved in a difficulty to-day, which resulted in the instant death of Brophy and the dangerous wounding of Casey. The two men attacked each other on meeting while patrolling their districts. Casey thrust a knife into the side of Brophy, who in turn shot Casey through the shoulder and back. A hard fight followed, in the midst of which Casey was pushed down and Brophy fell on him dead. Casey is mortally wounded. The men have been on bad terms for two years because of sympathy with political rivals.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The total loss by the Omaha fire reported Tuesday, it is now stated, does not exceed $135,000. As far as can be ascertained, the insurance is divided as follows: Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, $10,500; Manhattan, $9,000; Home, of New-York, $6,000; Queens, $8,500; Williamsburg City, Springfield and North America, each, $5,000; Trader, of Chicago, $4,000; Underwriters Agency, $3,000; Firemen's Fund, Girard National, and Pennsylvania, each, $3,000; Royal, $2,650; Franklin, of Philadelphia; Star, of New-York, and Commercial Union, $2,500; Merchants', of St. Joseph; Liverpool and London and Globe, German-American, Continental and Phœnix, each, $2,000; North British, $1,500; Westchester, $1,000.

A fire at South Boston, Halifax County, Va., Tuesday night, destroyed the Howard Hotel, Littleton Edmonds's tobacco warehouse, and J. A. Glenn's "prizery," also C. C. Owens & Co.'s stock of goods, which were in a store-room on the first floor of the hotel. All the buildings were of wood.

The house and outbuildings of H. A. Benedict, at Billings Station, Dutchess County, were burned Tuesday night. The loss is $10,000; insurance, $5,000. The fire is believed to have been accidental.

A fire at Quincy, Mass., yesterday morning destroyed the carrying shop of John Page, Jr., and the furniture and hardware store of Albert Keating. The loss is $10,000; partially insured.

A dispatch from Quebec says that the side-wheel steamer Royal, lying at Cape Blanc, had her engine and deck houses burned Tuesday night. She was insured.

NATIONAL GUARD CHANGES.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—The following general orders have been issued by Adjt.-Gen. Townsend:

I. The organizations comprising the Seventh Division are hereby transferred and attached as follows: The Fifty-fourth Regiment Battery A and Separate Troop K to the Eighth Division, and Batteries G and L and the First, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-fourth Separate Companies of Infantry to the Sixth Division. The commanding officers of the organizations transferred will at once report to their respective division commanders for such instructions as may be pertinent.

II. The Seventh Division and its district are hereby disbanded, and Major-Gen. Henry Brinker and his staff are thereby rendered supernumerary, but they will not be relieved from accountability for any public property in their possession, or for which they may be responsible, until they shall have properly accounted for the same.

III. The counties of Livingston, Monroe, and Steuben are hereby attached to the Eighth Division district, and the counties of Broome, Chemung, Ontario, Schuyler, Tompkins, Tioga, Wayne, and Yates to the Sixth Division district.

A DIFFICULT EXTRADITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—A few days ago a Mexican named Clodoniero Cota was arrested under extradition on a charge of felony. A writ of habeas corpus was got out, and the Judge of the Superior Court ordered the commander of the Mexican gun-boat Democrata, to whose charge the prisoner was turned over, to produce him in court. The commander refused, alleging want of jurisdiction. The court then sent the Sheriff to the gun-boat with two warrants, one for Clodoniero, the other for the arrest of the commander for contempt of court. From the fact that no report has yet been received from the Sheriff's party, it is inferred that he has met with difficulty in carrying out the order of the court.

DAKOTA'S DELEGATE.

YANKTON, Dakota, Dec. 6.—The official majority for Pettigrew, the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress for Dakota, is 9,697.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

EXPRESSING CONFIDENCE IN KEELY'S MOTOR

STOCKHOLDERS DECLARING, BY RESOLUTION, THAT THE MACHINE IS NEARLY PERFECTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Keely Motor Company was held to-day, and was presided over by Edward J. Randall, of New-York. Of the 84,000 shares of stock issued 72,963 were represented in person or by proxy. Something over 20,000 New-York shares were represented by proxy. The session was held in private, great care being taken that no newspaper men should be present. After the meeting adjourned the only matter which would be given to the public was a resolution that was adopted, to this effect:

The stockholders having heard with pleasure the favorable reports submitted to them by their board as to the status of the invention of Mr. Keely, but whereas the invention has taken a longer time for its perfection than was anticipated, by reason of which some of the stockholders who have not been able personally to follow the progress of the enterprise may have become discouraged; therefore

Resolved, That the stockholders now present do unhesitatingly declare that Mr. Keely has discovered and developed a new motive power of extraordinary power and energy. That the generator for the development of the power is a perfect machine. That the vibratory engine for its utilization has progressed to that extent as to have demonstrated, in our opinion, that he is master of the situation, and will succeed at an early date in utilizing as a motive power of great value the new force so discovered and applied by him. Nothing now remains, in our opinion, but mechanical details connected with his engine, which we have every confidence he will at an early day have under his entire control.

THE MURDER AT TAPPAN.

THE STATEMENTS AND ACTIONS OF THE PRISONERS AFTER THE CRIME.

TAPPAN, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The examination in the case of the murder of Miss Hannah Brower was resumed to-day. Jerome Bolmer, a boy 9 years of age, testified that between 8 and 9 o'clock on the morning of July 19—the morning on which the murder was committed—he was on a bridge in the village, and met three other boys named Daniel Riker, Willis Haring, and George Martin, and Jacob Verraleu, one of the prisoners. George Martin said, "Did you know Hannah Brower was murdered?" Jacob Verraleu said "Yes." George Martin went on to tell how it was done, when Jacob said, "I will tell you just how it was done. They took a pane of glass out of the window, and got in the window. They choked her to death. They did not mean to kill her, but only to struggle her." On the cross-examination counsel for defense adopted the theory that, as the boy acknowledged talking to the District Attorney and others after this time on the subject, his story had been "fixed." The general impression is, however, that the story is true.

Mrs. Mary Bolmer said she lived at Tappan, across the creek, where there was a clear view between her house and that of the Verraleus. She heard of the murder on the morning of the 20th from her son Jerome. She had a few moments before seen her son, Jacob Verraleu, and three boys standing on a bridge near by. Her son came into the house and said: "Hannah Brower was murdered last night; Jake Verraleu told me on the bridge. He said they took a pane of glass out of the window and got into the window and choked her to death." Mrs. Bolmer testified that on the day of the murder all of the Verraleu family went away but Frank and Jacob. After the family had gone, the brothers closed all the windows of their house, which was unusual. Before the week of the murder Frank and Jacob were frequently seen going to and from the village. On and after the day of the murder they did not continue this practice. Jacob would be sitting on the stoop at times after the murder, and when a wagon was approaching he would go in and return again after the wagon had passed by. On the Saturday after the murder she looked into one room of the Verraleus' house, and noticed that room ironing some clothes. Mrs. Bolmer was subjected to a long and severe cross-examination, but in no way was her testimony changed or weakened.

SITTING BULL TO SURRENDER.

HIS PEOPLE NEARLY STARVING AND DESERTING HIM.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 8.—Information was received at military head-quarters here to-day to the effect that the scout Allison, who was sent the second time to Sitting Bull, has returned to Fort Buford. He reports that he arrived at Woody Mountain on Nov. 28. Sitting Bull arrived the same day; also Col. Irving, the Commissioner of the Manitoba Mounted Police, with Capt. Colton, his Adjutant, and two other officers. Two consuls were held, after which Sitting Bull assured Col. Irving that he was going over to the United States Government, but would not say just when he would start. He told Allison that the weather was very cold, and that his people were poorly clad, and that he must wait for warm days to move. Allison says he is under the impression that Sitting Bull has a lingering hope that Major Walsh will yet return and that he can communicate personally with him. The Canadian officers have said all they can to influence him to go over, and they are also confident that he will do so. They agree with Allison that the intention of remaining there eight or ten days is to await developments.

The Indians' supply of meats is almost entirely exhausted, and they are already selling horses for food. The traders have purchased 10 head in the last few days for flour, at the rate of $10 per 100. Gall, the chief, with 26 lodges, left the main camp, expecting to meet Allison; seven more lodges will start in a few days for Poplar River, and 20 lodges of Sarpent Sioux wish to go to their friends at Keogh. Allison says he has advised and urged them to do so. This will leave Sitting Bull with only 20 lodges. Allison says it is illegitimate traders and renegade white men who are doing the mischief. He means by this that certain traders are continually throwing obstacles in the way of Sitting Bull returning to the United States.

A MANIAC MURDERER'S STORY.

THE KILLING OF THE RYAN FAMILY AT CHESTER, ILL.—LOCKSTEIN'S VICTIMS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Louis Lockstein, who so literally butchered the Ryan family at Chester, Ill., yesterday, was a farmer living near Chester, and one of a family of six brothers and sisters. Louis had been a strong Catholic, but of late had attended the meetings of other denominations, and, under great excitement caused thereby became insane, but not violently. His mania showed itself mainly in asking persons to pray with him. On Saturday he made his two sisters kneel and pray with him in the street, and he expressed the opinion that the world would come to an end in a few days. His story is that at the hotel from which he escaped persons were trying to rob him, and he had to run away; that when he came near the Ryan house he discovered it to be on fire, and that he rushed in and saved all the inmates with the exception of the little boy, who, he maintains, perished in the flames. He says that while saving the Ryans from death by fire his own clothes were ignited and burned off him, and that he himself was badly scorched. Thomas Ryan was between 70 and 80 years old, quite feeble, and unable to defend himself against the attack of the maniac. His daughter, Mrs. Smith, was a young widow, and kept house for him. They were old residents and highly respected in the community.

A DEFAULTER QUICKLY CAUGHT.

PROSPECT HOUSE, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Dec. 8.—Magistrate Hill, of this place, was put on the alert to-day by receiving a message from the Chief of Police of Guelph to arrest James Murtiham, giving his description, and saying that he was wanted for obtaining $7,000 by fraud. Mr. Hill detailed two of his men to watch every train closely and scrutinize every passenger. Their labor was rewarded in arresting Murtiham, in company with a man claiming to be his brother, on the Great Western train due here at 6:50 o'clock this evening. The men offered no resistance. Being searched, on Murtiham's person was found $6,660, in five and ten dollar bills, and a ticket for Buffalo. Murtiham claims the money belongs to him, he having received it in payment for a quantity of wool sold by him. The prisoners were locked up to await further proceedings.

TWO FORGERS IN CUSTODY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Two forgers, about eight weeks ago, swindled several provincial banks in Canada of an amount exceeding $10,000 by means of bogus drafts on New-York banks and banking houses. The last of these frauds was practised on the Eastern Townships Bank of Sherbrooke, Canada, two drafts, one for $1,976 and the other for $2,000, being presented and honored by the Cashier in one day. The other forgeries had been discovered by this time, and the scamps were compelled to leave the Dominion in great haste, pursued hotly by an officer. They evaded arrest, and all trace of them was lost until one of the pair was traced to this city, where he had established himself in the liquor business at Fifteenth and Sansom streets. This fellow, who gave the name of John Flanigan, was locked up, and a diligent search made for his partner. Three weeks ago John Cassidy, alias Smith, was arrested on a description as the second man, but his identification was not fully established and he was held. The Teller of the Sherbrook Bank arrived in this city to-day and fully identified Cassidy as the forger whereupon he was committed to await a requisition to be returned to Canada for trial.

NATIONAL HEALTH INTERESTS.

THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION—WIDE RANGE OF THE PAPERS READ.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—The American Public Health Association met again to-day, the second day of its meeting. Dr. McCormick, of Kentucky, offered a resolution appointing a committee to consider the advisability of establishing a National Museum of Hygiene. Dr. Chancellor, of Maryland, offered a resolution advising legislation for the better protection of the public health and imposing a severe penalty against any person willfully spreading any dangerous, contagious, or infectious disease. Mayor Waltham, of Mobile, introduced a resolution appointing a committee to prepare and recommend a measure for the more efficient management and control of future epidemics, and for the training of nurses. The Advisory Committee submitted a report treating of the sanitary bills before Congress, especially the bills relative to the international conference on quarantine, and for increasing the efficiency of the National Board of Health. It does not recommend any change in existing legislation, but recommends that Congress make suitable appropriations for the work of the National Board, and authorize the prompt publication of reports.

Dr. G. B. Thornton, of Memphis, read a paper on the sanitation of that city, which had been in a bad sanitary condition, but was now reclaimed. Gov. Porter, of Memphis, made a short address on the same subject. Col. Waring spoke on the subject of sewers laid in Memphis under his direction, and, in answer to a question, said the Memphis system, with certain modifications, could be applied to New-Orleans. Dr. A. N. Bell read a paper by Col. Robert Moore, Sewer Commissioner of St. Louis, on the storm water question in relation to sewerage. Dr. Devron read a paper prepared by Col. J. Keating, of Memphis, on the "Value of Sanitation from an Economic Stand-point." He showed the money value of population, the effect of epidemics in robbing nations of population and, therefore, of productive capital, and the beneficent effects of sanitation in saving population and capital. A paper by Prof. Gamage, of Washington, was read, setting forth the sanitary value of a Florida ship canal, and the commercial advantages of such a canal. It was urged that ships could avoid the hot pestilential regions of the Caribbean Sea, and undergo quarantine inspection in the canal. Dr. Gihon read an abstract of Surgeon T. J. Turner's paper on "Sanitation of Emigrant Ships." Dr. D. C. Holoday, of New-Orleans, submitted a paper on "Dengue fever," describing its characteristic styles, and symptoms, and the difference between this disease and yellow fever. Dr. J. G. Thomas, of Savannah, read a paper on the "Etiology of the Dengue Fever." Two other papers on the same subject, one by Dr. Foyre Porcher, of Charleston, and the other by Dr. Hoffman, of Charleston, were read.

At the evening session Dr. E. M. Hunt, of Trenton, N. J., read a paper on the present and needed knowledge of epidemics, in which he discussed the germ theory of disease in its various bearings. The Hon. John Eaton, of Washington, Commissioner of Education, read a paper on sanitation and education. The object of the paper was to show how increase of knowledge fostered the development and dissemination of sanitary truths. Illustrations were drawn from the history and progress of modern times to demonstrate the value of sanitation. Special attention was given to the subject of sanitation in the training of teachers and pupils in the schools. The paper was long and exhaustive, embracing a full discussion of them. Dr. Elisha Harris, of New-York, stated the substance of his paper on "Domestic Pestilence," such as scarlet fever, small-pox, &c., considered with regard to sanitary warfare against them. He described what had been agreed upon as the best precautions to adopt with regard to these maladies. Dr. Reynolds, of Indiana, made some remarks on the same subject.

The Quarantine Convention organized this evening by electing Dr. George A.

were mentioned for his position, however, by those who thought he would not be removed.

The three vacant Police Justiceships gave rise to rumors more numerous than for any of the other offices. The office-makers could not agree upon the manner in which the Mayor would divide the places politically, although the majority seemed to be of the opinion that only one of the three persons to be named would be a Democrat. The most conspicuous of the Democratic candidates, according to the gossips, was James E. Morrison, ex-Police Commissioner and Mayor Cooper's private secretary. Some time ago the Mayor sent to the Aldermen the name of Clifford A. Hand to fill the place made vacant by the death of Justice Nelson K. Wheeler, and the name has not been withdrawn. It is understood, however, that Mr. Hand has requested the Mayor to recall the nomination, and hence his name was not mentioned on any of the slates made up yesterday. Other names prominently talked about on the Republican side were those of Alderman John J. Morris, who, rumor asserts, is also on the slate for the Department of Taxes and Assessments; John J. O'Brien, Chief of the Bureau of Elections, and Solon B. Smith. Hosts of other names were mentioned, but the general opinion was that the three Justices would be selected from this list.

Who of the innumerable prophets are right and who are wrong will not, after all, be known until the nominations are really made. Probably not three persons other than Mayor Cooper could give an accurate list of those who will be nominated for the various offices, and it is safe to say that the secret will not be allowed to escape.

THE YIELD OF BARLEY.

THE RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND PRESENT STOCK OF THE NEW CROP AT OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—A firm here has issued the following circular touching barley: The receipts of new crop barley at Oswego this season have been 4,940,940 bushels, of which 2,016,171 bushels came from Bay Quinte district, and 2,924,769 bushels from up lake ports. In 1879 the new crop receipts were 3,944,778 bushels—1,627,727 bushels from Bay Quinte, and 2,317,051 bushels from up lake ports. The total receipts of barley during the year 1880 aggregate 4,575,508 bushels; shipments per crop barley this season to Dec. 7, 2,810,423 bushels—3,360,849 bushels by canal, 995,668 bushels by rail, 62,979 bushels by lake. Estimating the quantity of barley in store at this port by the usual method of deducting shipments from total receipts, the quantity is 630,000 bushels, but a careful examination of the question shows that there is owned by maltsters nearly 100,000 bushels, thus showing 530,000 bushels to come on the market. This last-named quantity is verified by an actual and careful ascertainment from the books of the different elevators.

The following statement shows the receipts of new crop Canada barley at Oswego, as per manifests at the Custom-house:

From.	1880.	1879.
Toronto	406,631	595,108
Hamilton	4,777	14,000
Burlington	4,000	10,000
Oakville	61,800	67,178
Port Credit	15,000	14,000
Frenchman's Bay	38,419	38,000
Whitby	209,511	270,218
Oshawa	95,200	115,027
Darlington	178,439	161,200
Newcastle	112,153	100,047
Port Hope	716,700	462,000
Cobourg	243,581	166,638
Trenton	83,960	21,257
Colborne	74,442	74,000
Brighton	91,256	78,500
Kingston	143,593	143,121
Gananoque	84,000	84,000
Wellington	166,789	64,180
Bath	147,900	48,780
Adolphustown	9,277	9,000
Mill Point	46,000	46,511
Black Creek	16,280	
Ferry Point	9,000	14,504
Bay Bay	21,163	
Presqu'ile	34,000	19,884
Milford	10,619	12,000
South Bay	9,031	9,000
Amherst Island	24,000	24,515
Collin's Bay	10,296	11,200
Cataraqui	50,218	45,000
Gravelly Bay	54,000	51,000
Pickering	17,141	14,490
Japanese	403,000	360,000
Shannonville	4,000	4,000
Belleville	497,000	318,237
Trenton	172,000	202,892
Total	4,940,940	3,944,778

GOV. ST. JOHN ON THE EXODUS

WHY THE NEGROES LEFT THE SOUTH—UNDER GRANT THEY WOULD GO BACK.

The New-York State Temperance Society continued its sessions in Cooper Union last evening. The great hall was comfortably filled, and on the platform were a number of prominent advocates of the temperance cause. Several anthems were sung by the Chickering Hall choir, led by Prof. Asa Hull. After Bible-reading and prayer by Prof. Asa Hull. After Bible-reading and prayer by Prof. George A. Smith, of Saratoga, Postmaster James, the Chairman, introduced the Rev. Dr. J. D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, who delivered an address. The first Governor of Kansas, Hon. J. P. St. John (a Governor, he said, notified all whom it might concern that no liquor should be sold within its borders. As Kansas had been the first to raise the standard of freedom in the war against slavery, so was she now engaged in a struggle against a greater and more tyrannical power—that of rum. Tremendous issues then involved, said Gov. St. John, who gave an interesting history of the colored exodus from the Southern States to Kansas. He had been urged, he said, to forbid by proclamation the flux of colored people from the South, but had refused. He had inquired personally into the reasons for this great movement, and found that the colored people had fled from the South because they had been robbed by the planters of the fruits of their labor, because they had been wounded, and murdered; because the sanctity of their homes had been invaded, and because they had been deprived of the right to vote. Kansas knew nothing of the movement until it was upon her, and offered the Southern negroes no greater inducements than protection of life and property and a free ballot.

Of the 40,000 negroes who had come to Kansas since the beginning of the exodus, at least 30,000 had returned to their former homes. Of the great majority of them had found work, and very few had found their way into the penitentiary. Unless the people of the South realized the fact that the negro was entitled to protection, and that it must continue, and New-York, Pennsylvania, and other Northern States would feel its effects. Hundreds of negroes would return to the South if they were only satisfied that they would receive the same protection there they now did in the North, but would not go back until they had been guaranteed full protection. During the period preceding the Presidential nominations, when it was thought that the great soldier who had led armies to victory [applause] would be the Republican candidate, and in such words as these: "I propose to colored voters to put Mason Grant at the head of the Government we will go back." [Applause.] Would the people of Kansas turn their backs on the negro? No. If they could not find protection in the South give it to them in the North. In discussing the negro exodus as being the exodus of the labor trade from Kansas, the speaker said that 80 per cent. of the colored voters had voted for prohibition. At the conclusion of his address Gov. St. John was heartily applauded. Addresses were also delivered by the Hon. S. A. Draper, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the Order of Good Templars; Judge Van Cott, and others.

A NEW STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co. have received a cable dispatch from Bordeaux, France, announcing the organization there of a new steam-ship company, whose vessels are to ply regularly between that port and this. The title is the "Compagnie Bordelaise de Navigation à Vapeur de Bordeaux." Messrs. Funch, Edye & Co. are to be the agents here. The dispatch stated that the Ville d'Alga, the first steamer of the line, would sail from Bordeaux on Dec. 30. She is a hired vessel of 1,100 tons net and 1,800 tons gross burden, and has accommodation for a few passengers. It is not believed that she will remain permanently on the line as, having been built in England, she will not come under the provisions of the subvention which the company hope to receive, and which will apply only to vessels built in France. The company have several other steamers at present under construction in that country. The Ville d'Alga will leave this City on her first return trip on or about the 26th or 27th of January. It is expected that the line will do a large business in carrying fruit, preserves, brandy, Limoges pottery, &c., from France and Spain to this country, and back products and American manufactures in exchange. This is the line for which the favor of the New-York Chamber of Commerce was asked about a year ago, and whose purposes were fully described at the time.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. R. R. Breese, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. Charles W. Roberts, of Maine, is at the New-York Hotel.

Baron de Arenco, of Brazil, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Vice-Chancellor Blake, of Toronto, is at the Victoria Hotel.

William Henry Smith, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Congressman R. J. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. John G. Hazard, of New-Orleans, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

William L. Putnam, of Portland, Me., and S. J. Belden, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Secretary Sherman arrived at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday morning, and left for Washington last evening.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Massachusetts, and Jesse L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, Ind., are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

QUEBEC, Dec. 8.—Only $150 has been given by the consumers in the Asbestys case to the owners for the damages caused by her seizure. The sum is almost ridiculous.

STILL HEARING EVIDENCE

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

CHARGES AGAINST THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—TAX COMMISSIONER WHEELER OPPOSED TO SINGLE-HEADED COMMISSIONS—POLICE COMMISSIONER NICHOLS ON HIS OWN DEPARTMENT.

The Senate committee, now engaged in investigating Municipal matters, received a letter yesterday from the Rev. Edward Cowley, late Superintendent of the Shepherd's Fold, dated from his prison quarters on Blackwell's Island. In it he said some misstatements had been made concerning him by Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Josephine S. Lowell, regarding his management of the Fold, and he asked to be permitted to lay the facts before the committee. The committee will consider his request. Charles E. Gildersleeve, ex-Secretary of the Fire Department, asked the committee to hear him in reply to statements made concerning him by Secretary Carl Jussen, at the last session of the committee. The committee did not seem disposed to listen to Mr. Gildersleeve, but he, however, continued to speak, and in his remarks referred to the fact that Mr. Jussen was a son-in-law of ex-Commissioner Shaler; that although Mr. Jussen went into the service as a clerk at $1,000 year, he had been able since then to purchase a fine country residence, and suggested that perhaps he could tell why supplies for the department were purchased at prices far higher than the same goods might be bought for. As a matter of fact, he said, the business of the department was run in the loosest possible manner. Lately there had been 20 horses missed from it and not accounted for, and perhaps that was the reason why an extra appropriation for horses was asked for next year. The department paid $800 or $400 a head for horses, but the Pittsburg Fire Department bought them for $300 a team.

Senator Bixby suggested that perhaps the New-York Fire Department had the better horses. Senator Strahan objected to this airing of personal grievances, and said that if Mr. Gildersleeve's charges were heard Mr. Jussen might come next and ask to reply and make counter-charges. Mr. Gildersleeve said the Senator's desire to protect the department was due to the fact that his law partner was counsel for the department, but that he, the witness, was a man of honor and integrity. The committee concluded not to hear Mr. Gildersleeve's complaint, and he withdrew.

Edward R. Barker, Secretary of the Park Department, was examined at some length. He expressed himself very decidedly in favor of taking the street service from the department, and of making the commission single-headed, and admitted that the departmental relations of the present Commissioners were not of an amicable character.

Civil Justice Timothy J. Campbell was next examined. He denied, in the most positive manner, that he had any "dispossess clerk" in his court or that he collected or tolerated the collection of any illegal fees. If such was done it was done by the City Marshals attached to the court, over whom he had no authority, but he would report them to the Mayor if he knew of it. He did not think his own salary of $6,000 a year was too large. Neither did he think the force or salary of his court employes was too large for the work.

Senator McCarthy asked him if the interpreter could not do duty as assistant clerk and save $5,000 a year. The witness said he interpreted a great deal to do, as most of the cases were suits between foreigners—mainly Poles and Hebrews, who spoke Hebrew. The witness left the witness chair after extending an invitation to the committee to "come up to the Fifth District Court and see him on the bench," and said: "Nothing more goes on there than on the bench in the court. If the court knows itself, and I think the court does know itself, generally speaking."

John Wheeler, Tax Commissioner, testified as follows: He believed the powers of the Board of Apportionment were ample, and gave them sufficient control over the expenditures of the departments. He did not think its composition could be improved by any means, and believed that at present the various branches of government were well and efficiently represented in the board. In raising money the Tax Commissioners levied the assessment and the Board of Supervisors fixed the rate of the tax.

The Chairman said he saw by the pay-rolls that witness was paid as President of the commissioners was larger than that of any of the other Commissioners. The witness said he had extra duties as President to perform, but still he did not see any particular advantage or advisability in making the salary of the President of any department larger than that of other members of the same board.

The Chairman asked whether the witness believed there could be any reductions of expenses in his department. Mr. Wheeler said when he went into the department, in 1873, the expenses for five months were $264,000. He added the additions of the new board to it, and they cut the expenses for the remaining seven months to $136,800; in 1874 they brought the year's expenses down to $197,400, in that year the Legislature called for a revision of the assessment, and although the territory of the annexed wards was added in that year, the board made a further reduction of $10,000, making the total $187,400. In 1875 the expenses were but $180,920; in 1876, $180,000; in 1877, $175,000; in 1878, $106,000; in 1879, $107,000, and for 1880, $107,800. His salary was cut to $5,000, and that of his colleagues to $4,000. He, for one, did not believe in getting anything for nothing.

Senator Bixby remarked: "Then it's evident you don't belong to the Municipal Society. Mr. Wheeler—I don't think the Board of Assessors could be abolished?"

Mr. Wheeler said that board was not a bureau of the Tax Department. He did not think it could be abolished or consolidated, and its duties devolved on the Tax Commissioners. He thought it likely that a board of three Assessors would do as well as four. He was most decidedly opposed to single-headed commissions, and to placing sole power in the hands of Mayor Grace's friends. He thought the Mayor had the power he needed now, if he chose to exercise it. Of course politics exerted some influence in all City departments, and if the people wished to abolish politics from government they must first abolish universal suffrage.

Senator Bixby asked as to the assessment of personal taxes. On this subject the witness said there was a good deal of difficulty in laying assessments, the laws excepted so many things from taxation. For instance, it was well known that Government bonds were exempt from State tax. Many rich men invested heavily in them just before the 1st of January, and came and swore to their possessions of Government bonds. Early in each month they were assessed for the remainder of their property they sold out the bonds again. Of course there was no power to prevent them. Others invested in stocks, which could not be taxed, because the tax on stock was supposed to be laid against the corporations themselves issuing it. If a man owned a farm in Pennsylvania and lived and kept a leather warehouse in New-York, he was not taxed here on the tan-yard, but simply on his personal property. The New-York Central Railroad Company paid no personal property tax in this City because it swore that their principal office was in Albany, and the law said that the tax should be collected at the place where the principal office was. The street railroads paid taxes up to last year, when the Tax Commissioners assessed them on their tracks and the companies took the matter into the courts, where it yet remained. The Commissioners also assessed the Elevated Railroad structures as real estate, and thus far the courts had sustained them, but within a few days the Manhattan Company had served the Quarantine with a writ of certiorari, claiming that there was inequality in the tax assessed against them as compared with other property. He did not think that the corporations—the wealth and capital—of this City began to pay their proper proportion of personal taxes.

W. H. Jasper, Secretary of the Board of Assessors, next appeared and explained the functions of that body. He said they laid the assessment on all street improvements, and laid it not only on the individual property-owners benefited, but also determined the area of assessment or benefit for the particular improvement. In these matters their jurisdiction was absolute, and they had no jurisdiction over any other subject.

Senator Strahan asked what necessity there was for a Board of Assessors. The witness said their duties were very important, and ought not to be entrusted to any one man. The Senator next asked if witness could not, with his seven years' experience, do his duties just as well in the Tax Commissioners' office, and under their control. He replied that he might, but that he would probably be much embarrassed at times through lack of the supervision and advice of the Assessors, who were men of large special experience.

Sidney P. Nichols, Commissioner of Police, was next examined. He said the expenditures of the department proper for the last few years had not been materially increased, but, of course, the street-cleaning service was a heavy item of expense. There was a large force of employes, but their duties were large, and he did not see how any reduction could be made in the clerical force. Neither did he see how there could be any reduction in the number of Police Surgeons, for the salaries were low for professional men. He did not know whether hospital surgeons were paid on an average only $1,800 a year, but if it were so, he thought they were mainly young men who went to hospitals to gain experience. He could not say positively whether any reductions in the clerical force could be made. The present force of policemen was the same as before the annexation of the new wards, and was insufficient. The statement made to the committee as to the large number of detailed men was very incorrect. He stated that the steamboat squad, the ordinance squad, the Broadway squad, and others, who, in fact, were not detailed men. They had their nights off duty, but were at all times liable to be, and were, called on to do night service at mass-meetings, night parades, places of amusement, and other extra service. It was true there were a few men detailed to duty in various places where a Police officer was not actually needed, but in every such case they were men who had grown old in the service. The Police pension fund now invested was $200,000, of which $60,000 was invested in City and County bonds, and $44,000 in United States bonds. The witness next explained the mode of appointing members of the force in detail. He said the men were generally indorsed by Aldermen, Assemblymen or Senators—persons influential and responsible for the character of the men they endorsed, so far as he remembered, the men must be well qualified in physique, intelligence, and character, or else they would not be appointed. He thought the new pay (salary proper was now small, because the average part of a policeman's income and could, for his year, was about $900. He did not think $1,300 a year was too much as they were mostly men with families.

The Chairman asked if there were not some extravagance in the department. The witness said that he thought there was, and pointed out what had been made by ex-Commissioners and others before the committee, it was not the fact. On the contrary, the Police Department was the only department in this City that had transferred back to the City for the liquidation of the public debt any part of its appropriations. As a Commissioner he would be glad to see the street-cleaning taken from the department, as a citizen he would not. He did not favor the plan of cleaning the streets by contract, and did not think it could be done well or cheaply under contract. It was a fact, however, that the inspection of boilers ought to be taken from the Police and given to the Fire Department, where they had men qualified for such work. He never knew of any such practices as those described by ex-Commissioner Schardt, in respect to the exactions by "middlemen" from the per diem pay of cartmen employed in the department, and he could not understand how such practices could be carried on under the system prevailing.

Senators McCarthy and Strahan questioned the witness as to the feasibility of separating the garbage, ashes, and sweepings, and so being able to sell them. Fire Commissioner said Mr. Jackson A. Schultz had once accompanied him to a contractor in "Pigtown," Long Island, to see whether he would buy the City garbage if it was separated. The man kept pigs and fed them on swill, but he said he would not take the City garbage as a gift, because it was not profitable. He bought the swill from hotels, paying them $700 to $1,000 a year each for it, and it was astonishing how much fat and bones, and other salable stuff, made prepared boiled feed for five stock from the residuum. The City garbage consisted of cabbage leaves, potato-peel, coffee-grounds, and the like, and the fatty matter in it to speak of, and would not pay. Mr. Hilton had offered to make a contract for asked for "taking" for a term of years, but the board could not make a contract for more than one year. The fact was that in spite of the cry about stench and nuisance from refuse filling, there was no better filling to be found, even with the ashes and garbage combined, provided the ground filled was finally covered with three or four feet of good steam ashes. The complaints made about dead animals flocking up on the Coney Island shore were not due to the Street-cleaning Bureau, because not even a cat or kitten was put on the scows. The cartmen were instructed not to pick them up. The fact was, there were five or six private dumps in this City, the owners of which for a fee carried all dead animals to sea, usually at night. He thought the only solution of the difficulty would be in the making of a contract with responsible parties to remove the refuse and dispose of it, or to furnish the bureau with good self-dumping, hopper steam-barges that could go to sea against head winds, ice, or other obstacles.

The committee will hear Commissioner French, Capt. Williams, and other witnesses this morning.

THE BASE-BALL PLAYERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The annual business meeting of the Board of Directors of the National League of Professional Base-ball Clubs was held yesterday in the St. James Hotel. W. A. Hulbert, of the Chicago Ball Club, presided, and the other Directors present were A. H. Soden, of Boston; Mr. Sage, of Buffalo, and J. F. Evans, of Cleveland. The championship was awarded to the Chicago Ball Club, that organization having won a majority of the league schedule games of last season. Repeated applications having been made to the board in behalf of James A. Devlin, George Hall, and A. H. Nichols for the removal of the disabilities resulting from their expulsion from the league for alleged dishonest ball playing, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Board of Directors would never remit the penalties inflicted on the men named, and that no appeals touching their cases would hereafter be entertained. Various reports relating to the finances of the board and to the league championship were submitted, and N. E. Young was re-elected as Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

After the Directors had adjourned, the following delegates to the annual meeting of the National League of Professional Base-ball Clubs were called to order by the President, W. A. Hulbert: A. H. Soden and Harry Wright, of the Boston Club; J. H. Smith and James E. Moffat, of the Buffalo Association; A. G. Mills, of the Chicago Club; J. F. Evans, of the Cleveland Club; H. D. Rook, of the Providence Association, and Norman Brown, of the Worcester Club. Two delegates from the National Base-ball Club, of Washington, D. C., of which President-elect Garfield is an honorary member, presented credentials and applied for the admission of their organization to the league. The application was rejected after some discussion, on the ground that the geographical position of Washington was not convenient enough to admit of visitation by the other league clubs. The Detroit Base-ball Club was admitted to membership as a successor of the Cincinnati Club, which has withdrawn, and Mayor W. G. Thompson, of Detroit, took a seat as the delegate of the former organization. Several hours were spent in considering amendments to the constitution. The changes adopted include the following: Professional managers are made amenable to the rules substantially to the same extent as players. The expulsion of umpires under certain circumstances is provided for, and in cases involving the forfeiture of membership by a club, an umpire, a manager, or player, are hereafter to be tried during the playing season, instead of being deferred until the annual meeting, as has been the rule up to the present time. Regulations governing scheduled championship games, which were heretofore the subject of a special business agreement between the clubs of the league, are now incorporated in the constitution, together with rules affecting penalties for violations of the championship agreement. Another amendment to the constitution provides that any club found guilty of allowing games of ball to be played on Sunday grounds under the control of the League, or of permitting the sale of liquors on such grounds at any time will forfeit their membership. A special provision has been added to the constitution relative to base-ball organizations known as League Alliance Clubs, which are hereafter to be recognized as honorary members of the National League of Professional Base-ball Clubs, and to be entitled to all the privileges of the clubs constituting the regular membership of that body. A League Alliance championship trophy will be offered, each year, and a League Alliance club, however, debarred from participating in the schedule championship games, which are restricted to the eight professional clubs of the National League. Having thus amended the constitution the delegates adjourned until this morning.

While the league was in session yesterday the delegates of the National Club, of Washington, and other professional players, informally discussed the question as to the advisability of forming a rival league, but no conclusions were reached.

OXALIC ACID FOR EPSOM SALTS.

Rose Hackett, wife of a truck driver, who lives at No. 632 Washington-street, was poisoned by oxalic acid on Tuesday morning, and William Wittenbrink, a German, who is employed by A. J. Brophy, druggist, of No. 679 Greenwich-street, as porter, was arrested, having sold the poison for epsom salts. Mr. Brophy has just started in business and instructed his licensed clerk, J. J. Henderson, not to leave the store when he was out. Henderson disregarded this order on Tuesday morning and went to breakfast, leaving the store in charge of Wittenbrink. Mrs. Hackett's daughter, Johanna, came and asked for 5 cents' worth of epsom salts, Wittenbrink, after looking about the store, said there were no epsom salts put up and asked Johanna if she would take a package of rochelle salts, which was as good as epsom. The child said she was sent for epsom salts and that she would take nothing else. Wittenbrink found a jar of what he supposed to be epsom salts and gave Johanna a liberal 5 cents' worth. Mrs Hackett put some of the salts in water and drank the mixture. She was soon taken very sick, and Dr. G. A. Evans said that she was poisoned. C. H. Bell, druggist, of Bleecker and Charles streets, found that the package given to Johanna by Wittenbrink contained oxalic acid. Detective Flanagan, of the Ninth Precinct, went to Mr. Brophy's store and ascertained that when Henderson came back from breakfast he asked Wittenbrink if any one had been in during his absence. Wittenbrink replied, "Only a man to look at the numbers of the gas machine." Wittenbrink had evidently pocketed the 5 cents which Johanna paid for the poison. At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Justice Wandell received a certificate from Dr. Evans that Mrs. Hackett had recovered, and then recommended Mr. Brophy to adopt measures to prevent similar occurrences in future, and held Wittenbrink on a charge of criminal carelessness.

FOUR GIRLS RESCUED.

Mention has already been made of the arrival of three Swedish girls in the steerage of the Percire, who were supposed to have been imported by a woman in Bleecker-street for immoral purposes. The Commissioners of Charities tried to interfere, but two of the girls were evidently past redemption. A situation was obtained for the third in the family of a clergyman in this City, who was informed of her antecedents. The Commissioners have since rescued three other girls from a similar fate. Their names are Marie Ariasani, Louise Donati, and Magdalene Biadt. They are natives of Paris, from 19 to 23 years of age, and are exceedingly pretty. They were engaged as domestics by a man named Xavier Willem, a resident of St. Louis, who represented himself as the owners of a splendid new hotel in that city, and who offered them easy work and large wages, besides agreeing to pay their fare to this country. They were also passengers on the Percire, and after their arrival were taken to a respectable French boarding-house at No. 108 Vesey-street. During the voyage Willem dropped some hints which rendered the girls suspicious of his intentions toward them, and at the boarding-house these suspicions were confirmed. Yesterday they visited Castle Garden and made a complaint against Willem, stating that he had left their clothing locked in his trunks and refused to give it up. Deputy Gredes went to the Vesey-street house and recovered the clothing, but not until he had been compelled to knock Willem down. Situations were found for all three girls during the afternoon.

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—Counterfeit ten-dollar American Treasury notes are in circulation throughout this country.

VISITING INSANE PEOPLE

TOUR OF INSPECTION BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

PASSING THROUGH MANY ROOMS BUT SEEING NO CRIBS OR MUFFS—CURIOUS FREAKS OF THE INMATES.

The Senate committee on the management of the insane, made a tour of inspection to Blackwell's and Ward's Islands yesterday. The party, consisting of Senators Pitts and Fowler, Charity Commissioners Cox, Hess, and Brennan, and Dr. Carlos MacDonald, ex-Superintendent of the Auburn Asylum for Criminals, left the dock at Twenty-sixth-street, East River, at 10:30 o'clock, in the department boat Bellevue, and spent the first part of the day examining Ward's Island. The visitors went through the various wards in succession, inspected the bedrooms, closets, kitchen, dining-rooms, hospital, &c., without seeing a single crib, camisole, muff, or any other mode of restraint. The floors, windows, bedding, chairs, and tables were scrupulously clean, and the food, though somewhat coarse, was plentiful and of as good quality as could be provided out of the scanty per diem allowance of 14 cents a day per capita. An instance of the economy that is practiced is seen in the kitchen where one cook, at a salary of $28 a month, assisted by 30 insane patients, does the entire cooking for the establishment of 1,800 men.

In the convalescent ward 20 or 30 patients in the gray uniform of the asylum were walking up and down the long bare halls, guarded by two or three keepers. Most of the faces were of a low cast, Irish-German types seemed to predominate. Though roughly dressed, the men were clean, neat, and orderly, and only betrayed by their wandering, vacant looks their real condition. In Hall K, a little beyond, were 65 patients afflicted with chronic melancholia. There was more noise and movement among them than among the convalescents, but none were violent. In the eating-room a black-whiskered man named Reilly, who claimed to have paid $7,000 in taxes to the City Government, and to be unjustly shut up, made a somewhat violent speech, and another lunatic complained of the food, and showed a dish filled with soup which he considered was not of proper quality. Another found fault with the construction of the building and the ornamental French roof of the new wing, which, he said, was "all humbug." In the embrasure of a window stood a black-haired lunatic of ferocious aspect, who, years ago, murdered his child in Harlem. He put his arm affectionately through that of Commissioner Hess, and walked along by his side. A German lunatic, with a gift for speech-making, denounced the American Government, President, and Commissioners as totally rotten and corrupt, and said that instead of looking abroad to Uncle Kings and Emperors they ought to look at home and reform themselves. A pleasant-featured, mild-mannered old man, with a long beard, paced up and down, studying a book on conic sections. Dr. MacDonald explained that he had great mathematical talent, and would figure away on the most intricate problems for hours without making a mistake, but that on this point was his delusion.

In the working ward—Ward M—were between 90 and 100 patients tailoring, carpentering, shoemaking, and doing other odd jobs under the care of keepers. The shoe-makers seemed the busiest employed. Two of them were negroes, who handled their tools with exceptional skill. While in this ward a chronic patient named Rutsky came up and presented the Doctor with a handsome horse-hair watch-guard of his own make. In the same ward an old man named Burns accosted the visitors, telling them that he was the greatest thief and liar in the world, could eat stones, glass, and iron, and had just discovered the North Pole. He exhibited to THE TIMES's reporter a small mouth-piece from a cigar-holder which he said was the celebrated Leaning Tower of Pisa, which he had climbed several times. In another ward were some very interesting cases of general paresis. An old man of 70 years of age seized Senator Fowler by the arm and hurriedly informed him that he was 40,000,000 years old, that he was a Crusader, a clergyman, and an itinerant, and that no desired ardently to get out of the asylum. He then recited "Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." Thirty-two patients were found in the hospital ward, of whom 21 were in bed, a remarkably small percentage out of the 1,170 inmates. In an adjoining ward Martin L. Smith, a tall man with black whiskers, made a piteous appeal about having been kept in restraint for years while being perfectly sane, and begged the committee to interfere and help him out of the asylum. He told a story about his wife being unfaithful to him, and displayed so much earnestness and naturalness as to compel every one present to believe him.

In the refractory ward, from which all mechanical restraint has been removed for months, were 40 or 50 excitable persons, who were kept at a distance while the committee looked at them. In this ward an insane Turk, muscular and cat-like, managed to creep out from the group, and, rushing into the midst of the party, addressed them in a violent manner, working his hands up and down energetically, as though about to clutch one of the Senators by the throat. He accused Dr. MacDonald of having killed and hanged him, and declared he would kill and hang somebody else to make it square all around. While the fierce-looking Turk was haranguing the committee a lunatic ring-dancer slipped by the keepers and made a rush for the committee and guests, who scattered precipitately. In getting out of the hall the Turk clutched Commissioner Hess (who is a great favorite with all the patients) by the arm, and declared that he would not go (the committee also Turk) went with him. The man was finally taken off by the united efforts of two keepers.

In the kitchen, one of the insane cooks accosted the Doctor, and insisted on his letting him out, reminding him that he (the patient) was going to see him. A seven-hundred-and-fifty-dollar diamond pin for so doing. The man said he wanted to get out soon because Mayor Cooper's term expired Jan. 1, and he must be appointed Deputy Police Justice and Inspector in Washington Market in the meantime.

But the most extraordinary sight was in the yard, where hundreds of gray-clad patients were marching and counter-marching to the music of a mad drum-corps and fife-band. Some of the same broke ranks, and, surrounding the visitors, insisted on telling incoherent and violent stories of their grievances. One pointed to the hard frozen ground and said that whenever it thawed they had to walk around in the mud. Another was greatly irritated at the "gingerbread-work" of the ornamental French roof, and still another complained of a bombardment of crockeryware which he had suffered. The same man insisted that the cheek bones were sticking out of his face from the ill-treatment he had received, although a skin of his face was at present perfectly whole, with no bruises or mark of any kind. A number of others plucked the visitors by the sleeve, and bade them step on one side while they whispered their doleful tales. The Germans were particularly excited, and denounced "the — Yankees coming in on them in that way" very freely. When the gates closed several made attempts to get out, while others shook their heads threateningly, and said, "You haven't seen one-quarter of what's here! You think you have seen it all, but you haven't." The visitors did not see all the patients by several hundreds. Before leaving, Dr. MacDonald exhibited a little museum, which he thought might be interesting to the humanitarians and others who advocated absolute non-restraint. There was a razor, with which one patient had been kindly presented by a friend; an old cannon ball fired from a British ship during the Revolution, and which had been picked up by a lunatic and carried for several days with the intention of "laying out" one of the doctors. The most murderous implement was a piece of iron wire one-quarter of an inch wide, which had been taken from a window-grating, filed to an exceedingly sharp point, and provided with a handle of cotton thread neatly and ingeniously woven around the blunt end. It could be easily carried in the sleeve and used with deadly effect at close quarters.

At the Female Asylumm on Blackwell's Island the committee were received by Dr. Franklin, the Superintendent, and Dr. Blachly. They were escorted through the wards of the main buildings. The Retreat, in which the more violent cases are kept, was seen only by Senator Pitts and Commissioner Hess. There were no cribs, camisoles, or restraint apparatus in the rooms visited, but Senator Pitts saw two empty cribs and a woman with wristlets on at the Retreat. The pavilions, containing 700 patients, were not visited for lack of time.

EVIDENCE AGAINST MONGANO.

HIS YOUNG SON ON THE STAND—MONGANO'S INSTRUCTIONS TO HIM.

The testimony for the prosecution in the case of Onofrio Mongano, on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the deliberate murder of his wife, Mariana Mongano, was stronger yesterday than that presented on Tuesday, although it is still circumstantial. The first witness examined was Policeman Frank J. Nugent, who testified that he found Mrs. Mongano dead in her room: that the prisoner and his son entered the room subsequently, and that he arrested them. He asked the prisoner if there were any weapons in the rooms, and the latter handed him three razors. He subsequently found a hatchet with fresh blood on it, underneath a box and some rubbish, in the fire-place. Mongano saw him discover the hatchet, but sat trembling and said nothing. Policeman Thomas Bowes corroborated the former witness. Policeman Bernard O'Reilly testified that the prisoner and another man met him on the afternoon of June 7 and told him a murder had been committed at No. 23 Mulberry-street, going then with him to the house. The prisoner seemed to have been weeping.

Antonio Mongano, aged 12 years, the son of the prisoner, testified that he left home between 4 and 5 o'clock on the morning of the day his mother was killed, leaving his parents together. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon his father called him out of the Five Points Mission School, and said to him: "Come home and knock on the door and see if your mother is home and will speak to you." He went home and knocked on the door and called, but received no answer. Mrs. Clifford called him into her room, and said: "Look, your mother is on the floor asleep." The witness said his father also looked from Mrs. Clifford's into his own room, and seeing his wife said, "Oh! she is dead." His father went for a policeman, and while he was absent a woman opened the door of his mother's room. He and she entered and found his mother lying dead upon the floor. There was blood upon her face, and the room was disarranged. Mrs. Clifford, a material witness identified the hatchet exhibited in the court-room as one that was usually kept behind the stove in the room in which his mother was killed. He was present when a policeman found it hidden under some paper in the fire-place. His father cried in the room, and when they were both taken to the station-house said to him: "I didn't do it. You must say that Michael Ghincorrello did it. You keep still about me; say it was not me." The witness told him what his father called for him at the school he told him he had left home about 8 o'clock, and on returning could not get into his rooms. His father often beat and kicked his mother after Michael Ghincorrello went to board with them, and when he (young Mongano) attempted to interfere threatened to kick him. When Mrs. Clifford showed him his mother lying upon the floor he said to his father, "See, now! You kicked her all the time, and now she is dead." His father answered, "That is not because I kicked her last night."

Young Mongano was then recalled and testified that when his father kicked his mother, on the night of June 6, she did not strike him in return, but began to cry. Assolo Steffani testified that Michael Ghincorrello was at work from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 o'clock in the evening of the day on which Mrs. Mongano was killed. The trial will probably be finished to-day.

AID FOR STATE CHARITIES.

PAPERS READ AND DISCUSSION ENTERED INTO AT AN ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The State Charities Aid Association began a conference yesterday in regard to the condition and progress of the work of the organization. The officers of the association are: President—Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler; Vice-Presidents—Mr. Howard Potter, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, Mrs. Irvine Prentiss, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Mrs. Benoni Lockwood; Secretary, Miss Josephine Shaw Lowell; Treasurer—John Crosby Brown; Recording Secretary—Miss Susan M. Van Arminge; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Joseph Hobson; Associate Secretary—Miss M. E. R. Minton; Librarian—Miss Woolsey. These ladies and gentlemen were present yesterday, as well as many others interested in the work. The morning session was private, and devoted to a discussion of the proposed law giving the visitor power in investigating the workings of public institutions, as far as they relate to the care of charity children, and without interfering with the State Board of Charities. Miss Schuyler, the President, read an interesting paper on this subject, and addresses were made by D. R. Eaton, F. L. Olmsted, and C. L. Brace. It was decided to urge the passage of this law. In the afternoon the subject of children was further taken up, the meeting being presided over by Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society. A paper on the "Industrial Home at Kingston," founded by this association, had been prepared by Miss M. J. Forster, and was read by Raymond W. There are now 35 children in the Home, and homes have been provided for 49 in families living near by. Charles Butler presented a paper on the "Westchester County Temporary Home for Children," which was read by Mrs. Joseph Hobson. This paper commended the opposition to sending charity children to the public schools in the country, and called attention to the fact that the county could very easily and soon to be built, which would be under the care of ladies. J. J. Tillinghast, of Rensselaer County, said there were no children now being supported by that county who were large enough to be removed to outside homes. Mrs. Brown spoke for the Home of the Friendless in this City. There are now 11 schools under its care, containing 6,000 children. It is the aim of the Home to provide places for children as far as possible within a few hundred miles of the City, so that they may be still under the eye of the association. Josephine Rockwell, of Westchester, thought the law should provide for a complete record of charity children. Such an act was proposed at the last session of the General Assembly, and will doubtless be passed at the coming session. Mr. Brace said it should be the aim of charity to keep children out of alms

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. From this World to That Which is to Come. By JOHN BUNYAN. With 100 Illustrations by GUSTAVE DORÉ. New-York: JAMES D. HALMOLDT & Co.

It would be hard to think of any one book of which a fine holiday edition is more needed than the "Pilgrim's Progress." With all due regard for the purists who do not like to have their ideals diverted or their reverence invaded by the taste of the eye, by modern pictures and highly gilt covers, yet there are plenty of others who will be glad to learn that a new edition of this Christian classic has been clothed with all the pomp and circumstance that a volume so deservedly celebrated might claim. The latest edition is not exactly a bibliomaniac's; it is rather a popular edition, since the price is not too great, considering the value that the buyer receives. It is a large quarto, with title page in red and black lettering, but without attempt to revert to Gothic texts, and the broad pages are only so far antique in this respect that they contain in smaller text, near the margins, the running cities descriptive of the various paragraphs. There are books published nowadays which have a mighty showing of pictures and only a very slender thread of accompanying text, and others in which the artist and engraver far outweigh in point and value the writer whom they assist. But Bunyan won his laurels without recourse to pictures, as he tells us himself in the rude but charming "Author's Apology for His Book:"

"If that a pearl may in a toad's head dwell,
And may be found, too, in an oyster shell;
If things that promise nothing do contain
What better is than gold; who will disdain
That have an inkling of it, there to look
That they may find it? Now, my little book
(Though void of all these paintings that may make
It with this or the other man to take),
Art not worthless things that do excel
What do in brave but empty notions dwell?"

That there was good reason for his pointing out the fact that the dreams of salvation had no illustrations is apparent enough when we reflect on the position which "The Pilgrim's Progress" assumes toward the much earlier miracle plays and mysteries and the nearer masques and allegorical dramas, such, for example, as John Skelton's "Magnyfycence." Bunyan was like Skelton, a preacher, whose early life was irregular; both followed the same impulse which, under very different circumstances, gave birth to the old miracle plays. Bunyan's youthful life, notwithstanding the picturesque fury of his self-condemnation, must have been a holy one compared to that of his predecessor of one century before, and "The Pilgrim's Progress" is, of course, far higher and purer than the "Magnyficence" of Skelton. But both were dramas that were fitted to appeal to the lower classes and instruct them in morality by showing the rich and successful in unenviable colors and by warning them through allegories not to hazard the peace of their souls by giving way to the temptations of the world, the flesh, and the devil. Yet the strongest similarity between the dramas of Bunyan and Skelton lies, after all, in the names given to the typical actors; each used homely words that explained the character exactly so that the reader of the smallest intellect could not make a mistake as to the meaning of the author.

The illustrations of this edition have, for directness, solidity, and boldness, seldom been equaled, and probably, in the present day, never surpassed. For the most part they are by Frederick Barnard, but Messrs. W. Small, Townley Green, E. F. Brewtnall, J. D. Linton, and J. M. Ralston contribute work which is only less in amount, not in quality. The engravers are the Dalziel Brothers, (pronounced in one syllable, Deals.) Of the full-page pictures by Mr. Barnard, these may be selected for special commendation: The portrait of Lord Hate-Good, with the light falling strongly upon his cap and ermine; the frontispiece of the author sleeping and dreaming the dream, the interior may represent the famous imprisonment which Bunyan suffered for 12 years before he became famous; the jury composed of citizens Blindman, No-good, Malice, Live-loose, and their fellows; the portrait of Giant Despair and that of Ignorance; the man with a muck-rake, who would not look at the golden crown, and Giant Grim, a most admirable conception of the character. Mr. Ralston's drawings are very vigorous but very grotesque. Those of Mr. Townley Green are excellent; Mr. J. D. Linton's are perhaps the most carefully finished and solid in workmanship, although they lack the imaginativeness of the other draughtsmen. Mr. E. G. Dalziel has several fairly good illustrations slightly tinctured by the mannerisms of the pre-Raphaelites. It is surprising, however, to see how even the work is and how similar in general one draughtsman's style is to that of the other. No review has ever been written of "The Pilgrim's Progress" so good as that which Bunyan himself embodied in the long apology for his book, so the lines in question may as well find place here:

"This book it chalketh out before thine eyes
The man that seeks the everlasting prize;
It shows you whence he comes, whither he goes,
What he leaves undone, also what he does;
It also shows you how he runs and runs
Till he ante the gate of glory comes.
It shows, too, who set out for life amain
As if the skies did hang in clouds that rain,
Though some there be that none of these things mind,
Here also you may see the reason why
They lose their labor, and like fools do die."

—The New Day. A Poem in Songs and Sonnets. By Richard Watson Gilder. (New Edition.) New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1880.—The reviewer who has to take in hand and open countless volumes of verse during the year, and is particularly overwhelmed by such books during the holiday season, finds poetry like that of Mr. Gilder not only a rest, but an inspiration. There is no mistaking the ring of true poetry in his work, but in addition to the beautiful ideas which he presents one is confronted with the most delicate workmanship in the poetic art. He forges his lines as the jeweler constructs a beautiful box; the material is gold, and the workmanship as fine as the material. He has not been content with the first edition as it stood, although it was welcomed most heartily here and in England. The chance of a new edition has been used to work the composite poem over still more elaborately, and, strange to say, with always increasing felicity. The ornamental wood-cuts to the volume still remain unique for grace and originality. The latter part of the prelude, which describes the earliest part of dawn, runs as follows:

"Ere bright the East became, the ocean turned
Dark and more dark against the brightening sky—
Sharper against the sky the long sea line.
The hollows of the breakers on the shore
Were green like leaves whereon no sun doth shine,
Though white the outer branches of the tree.
From rose to red the tidal heaven burned;
Then golden, as if a sword fell from on high,
A blade of gold flashed on the ocean's rim."

Mr. Gilder's songs and ballads form the most delicate and refined drama of a pure passion. He published in 1878 "The Poet and his Master."

—Stories of the Sea Told by Sailors. By E. E. Hale. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1880.—Four volumes of a series have been projected for young readers, with Mr. Edward Everett Hale as the editor. The first has appeared, being "Stories of War Told by Soldiers." This is the second; and "Stories of Discovery" and "Stories of Adventure" will be the third and fourth. Mr. Hale does not propose simply to cater to the boyish craving for tales of adventure, but to "show intelligent young people how they may seek for themselves for the best original narratives and the best historical reading." For example, the stirring ballad of Tennyson on the Revenge, the ship of Sir Richard Grenville which encountered 53 Spanish vessels, causes the ransacking of the library until Raleigh's account of the battle is found. The battle between the Alabama and the Kearsarge is told by the official reports of the commanders of the two vessels.

—Aboard the Mask. By Richard Markham. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co.—The part-colored cover of this holiday book, which is Japanese decoration run mad, hardly prepares one for so good a text as Mr. Markham offers. It must be by virtue of his name that he knows how to interest children and teach them as well; an English lady of the same said to instruct the youth of both sexes in history. Many good and indifferent illustrations enliven the pages, which are printed in fine large type. Mr. Markham is by no means so prosy and reasonable a person as his namesake, nor is the character of Mr. Grinder the teacher of the boys who cruised in Sherry, the Mayor of the eastern end of Long Island, to be regarded as a fair specimen of the average pedagogue. The boys make sport of their instructors and regard with derision "lantern-jawed Timothy Jones," who sent the innocents to bed studying his Latin during the two weeks' vacation.

—Mycenæ; A Narrative of Researches and Discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns. By Dr. Henry Schliemann. The Preface by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.—Whatever may be the opinion as to the exact authenticity of the tombs discovered by Mr. Schliemann as the resting-places of those heroes whom he is confident they contained, his book will always be most interesting, both in relation to the earliest age of Greece and to the ante-historical period of man's life on earth. Mr. Gladstone's preface is as full of energy and suggestiveness as ever, although three years have elapsed since he penned it. A new edition for the holidays shows that, what with the elaborate and handsome wood-cuts, the enthusiasm of Mr. Schliemann, and the inherent value of his treasure trove to art and science, the volume is doing more than obtaining a temporary success. It not only sold largely at once, but a demand for it continues.

—Examples of Household Taste. By Walter Smith. New-York: R. Worthington.—Mr. Walter Smith is the Director of the Massachusetts School of Design. During the International Exhibition at Philadelphia his handsomely illustrated volume on industrial art served as a very superior kind of advertisement of the objects which go further toward decorating the interior of dwellings. His plans also embraced various objects of art not included in so narrow a definition. For the present season his work is brought out in fine shape, the frontispiece being an engraving on copper, by Moran, of the group called "The Dying Lioness," by Wolf, and the text being enriched by profuse and carefully executed wood-cuts. The volume is a large quarto, soberly bound, and printed on thick smooth paper of "natural tint."

—Nature. Little Classics. Edited by Rossiter Johnson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge.—The seventeenth volume of the Little Classics Series is up to the mark as regards firm, clear-cut type, excellent paper, and intelligent editing. The series includes 18 volumes, containing a selection from English literature, with a preponderance of American. This volume offers "A Hunting of the Deer," by C. D. Warner; "Dogs," by P. G. Hamerton; "The Firmament," by Ruskin; "The Fens," by Charles Kingsley; "Buds and Bird Voices," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "In the Hemlocks," by John Burroughs; "A Winter Walk," by H. D. Thoreau; "Ascent of the Matterhorn," by Edward Whymper, and "Ascent of Mount Tyndall," by Clarence King.

—Familiar Wild Flowers Figured and Described by F. Edward Hulme, F. L. S., F. S. A. Second Series, with Colored Plates. London, Paris, and New-York: Cassell, Petter & Galpin.—So many are the flowers and weeds which have followed Europeans into North America, that a large proportion of the wild flowers in this pretty book are to be found in our own fields and roads. A certain number, however, either have never crossed the Atlantic or cannot thrive here. Mr. Hulme gives a good deal of information about each plant, and the colored plates are very satisfactory. A summary of the flowers is printed as an introduction. It will be of use to those who enter into botany far enough to get the run of the ordinary terms.

—Under the Olive. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Cambridge: the Riverside Press.—A prettily printed and modest little volume, copyrighted by Mrs. Annie Fields. The poetry is of a high order so far as form and phraseology are concerned. The writer appears to be familiar enough with Greek to make translations from the dramatists, and even to imbibe some of the superficial beauties of Greek poetry. But, unfortunately, there is a lack of thought in the verses that no delicacy of taste in the choice of words and no refinement of mind will supplement. The author has nothing new to say, nor is the old said with any great freshness. It is smooth, fine, learned; but it is without solid value.

—Shakespeare's Dream, and Other Poems. By William Leighton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1881.—Mr. Leighton is the author of a drama called "The Sons of Godwin," and of a long poem called "Change." Like Bayard Taylor he is unlimited in his ambition; his canvases are immense, and his efforts to fill them result in feebleness. The present is no exception to the rule; a masque of the dramatist and the chief characters in his tragedies and comedies is altogether too large a matter for Mr. Leighton to handle. That Bayard Taylor is his ideal of a poet appears probable from a sonnet which he addresses to the memory of that lamented writer and excellent man.

—Aim! Fire! Bang! By Julia M. Beecher. Boston: Lee & Shepard. New-York: C. T. Dillingham.—These stories are all very well, and will doubtless prove interesting enough to children, but why should writers for young people, and especially women writers, use slang expressions and absolutely bad grammar? The Irvilinses and Tallmadges gained by the use of language such as one hears in ordinary use are more than outweighed by the harm it does to encourage children in the use of rough and inelegant English. Let slang and Irish brogue be the spices for grown folks, and let us not mix them into the pap for babes.

—The Wooing of the Water-witch. A Northern Oddity. Edited by Evan Daldorne. With 125 Illustrations by J. Moyr Smith. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.—This is an extravaganza in which Celtic and Scandinavian legends and mythological stories are mixed up in a manner which we take to be humorous in its object. Figures from tapestries and complicated initials from Irish and other mediæval books form part of the heterogeneous illustrations and decorations of its pages. Many of the names have thinly disguised meanings, such as Balderdash, Adverfayre. It is resplendent in red and gold.

—Little Britain, together with the Spectre Bridegroom and a Legend of Sleepy Hollow. By Washington Irving. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.—Three of Irving's best short stories, full of the kind of humor to which he was addicted, have been published in London, with illustrations by Charles O. Murray, cut by James D. Cooper, and an American edition, appears herewith. The draughtsman is more skillful than the engraver; he has a good deal of variety. Washington Irving's "Sketch Book" still remains one of the best collections of short stories America has to offer.

—The Favorite Album of Fun and Fancy. With Illustrations by Ernest Griset and others. London, Paris, and New-York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.—"How the Sea Became Salt" is one of the best of the many voracious tales reprinted for the holidays in this blue-and-gold-bound quarto. France, Germany, and the whimsical stories of the classic age of Greece have been levied upon for contributions; the peculiarities of birds, beasts, and fish furnish many of the absurdities. The illustrations are rather coarse reproductions from French originals.

—The Bible Gallery. Illustrated by Gustave Doré. London, Paris, and New-York: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co.—The illustrations to the Bible by Doré seem never to pall upon the public. The present edition has a memoir of the artist and descriptive letter-press written by Talbot W. Chambers, D. D. The copyright in this country has been secured by O. M. Dunham, and the printing has been done by J. J. Little & Co. The folio appears with covers of purple and gold, inclosed in a box, after the approved fashion of the gift-book.

—The Teacher's Dream, By W. H. Venable. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1881.—Dedicated to his teachers and pupils, this little poem is simple, pointed, and of a good moral. The wood-cuts are by Speer, Harley, Heinemann, and others, from designs by H. F. Farny. They are not ill done.

—Charity, Sweet Charity. By Rose Porter. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.—The author of "Summer Driftwood" and other works of a religious and moral bearing, offers this as a further effort in the same line of fiction.

—The Youngster. By Orsin Daisy. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.—A book for very small children, with bright and pleasing illustrations by Kate Greenaway and others.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION—Dec. 6.

SENATE.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut—Giving the consent of Congress to an agreement between New-York and Connecticut for the settlement of the boundary between said States.

By Mr. KERNAN, of New-York—To provide for the refunding of certain taxes in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. TELLER, of Colorado—To provide certain regulations concerning the manner of conducting elections for Representatives in Congress, and to punish violations thereof.

THE DISTRICT DEBT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, inviting attention to a letter of the United States Treasurer, referring to a deficiency of $123,000 in the appropriation for the current fiscal year for interest and sinking fund on the funded debt of the District of Columbia, especially as to the item of interest on the 3.65 loans, in consequence of the act of 1880 requiring the Secretary to redeem in 3.65 bonds the outstanding certificates of the late Board of Audit, with accruing interest. It is recommended that the necessary appropriation be made for this object before the maturity of the February, 1881, interest upon the 3.65 loan, in accordance with the Treasurer's recommendation.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, offered a resolution reciting the constitutional requirement that a new apportionment be made after each census, and instructing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate the returns of the population of the respective states of the Union as ascertained by the tenth census. Agreed to.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Mr. MORGAN, of Alabama, introduced the following joint resolution:

Be it resolved, &c., two-thirds of each House concurring, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be added as section 3 to the twelfth article of the amendments to the Constitution, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the said Constitution, to wit:

SECTION 3. The Congress shall have power by legislation to establish rules and regulations for certifying, transmitting, receiving, and opening the votes of the several States for President and Vice-President, and for the appointment of officers in the Senate and House of Representatives, and of the Executive of the United States, for the purpose of receiving, counting, and declaring the result of the election, and for the government of the two Houses during the said proceedings; and when they are met to count the votes of such Electors. Such laws shall not be enacted nor altered, amended or repealed within a period of one year before the time fixed by law for the appointment of the Electors in any State.

Referred to the Select Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, gave notice of the following amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter:

Be it enacted, &c., That the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to reinstate Fitz John Porter, who was dismissed by sentence of court-martial Jan. 19, 1863; provided, however, that such reinstatement shall give no higher rank than Colonel on the retired list; and provided further, that said Porter shall receive no pay, compensation, or allowance for the time intervening between his dismissal and such reinstatement.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A NEW MEMBER FROM ALABAMA.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. SHELLEY, of Alabama, presented the credentials of Newton M. Clanton, the contest-elect from the Sixth Congressional District of Alabama, and that gentleman appeared at the bar of the House and qualified, taking the modified oath.

THE REFUNDING BILL.

Mr. F. WOOD, of New-York, said that at the last session he had given notice that he would this day call up the Funding bill for consideration, but as gentlemen were desirous of finishing the debate on the Louisiana case to-day, and as to-morrow, yesterday, he would omit calling it up until the Electoral resolution had been disposed of.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, requested Mr. Wood to repeat his statement.

Mr. WOOD stated that he proposed that the House should do its work, and exclude from its deliberations everything of a partisan or useless character. It was his intention to call the Funding bill up immediately after the Electoral resolution had been disposed of.

Mr. CONGER—The gentleman proposes to call it up this session?

Mr. WOOD—I propose to call it up as soon as the gentleman and his friends will have exhausted the discussion on the other proposition.

Mr. CONGER—Why should the gentleman wait with such an important public measure for the discussion of a political question?

Mr. WOOD—I am not obliged to answer that question, and I move to dispense with the morning hour.

This motion was defeated by the Republicans and the Rule 24 in regard to proceeding to committees, but no bills of a public character were reported.

A TRIBUTE TO GRANT.

Mr. MCCOOK, of New-York, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to place U. S. Grant on the retired list of the Army with the rank and pay of a General, as a recognition of his eminent services. Referred.

A NEW FUNDING BILL.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Banking, introduced the following as a substitute for the Funding bill, and it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

Be it enacted, &c., First—That in lieu of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled an act "to authorize the refunding of the national debt, and the issue of two per centum bonds therefor, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue Treasury notes of the United States in the amount of not more than $600,000,000, in denominations of not less than $10 each, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum, of which said notes not more than $200,000,000 shall mature each year from and after the first day of January, 1882, and be payable at the Treasury of the United States at such time thereafter as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment of 3 and 3½ per cent bonds of the United States maturing during the year 1881, or the Secretary may exchange the said Treasury notes for the said bonds on such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the United States.

Second—That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make suitable regulations for disposing of the said Treasury notes by sale to the public, for engravement, and all expenses attending the same shall not exceed one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the notes so disposed of or exchanged.

Third—That the sum of $100,000,000 of the coin in the Treasury of the United States be set apart as a fund for the redemption of the notes known as legal tender notes, and the proceeds of the sales of said notes and belonging to the United States remaining in the Treasury, shall be used by the Secretary, or the Treasurer, in the purchase or redemption, on account of the sinking fund, of any of the said 6 per cent bonds maturing in the year 1881.

THE ELECTORAL RESOLUTION.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution relative to the electoral count.

Mr. WILLIS, of Michigan, argued in opposition to the theory that the right to count the Electoral vote was vested in Congress.

Mr. ROMEIS, of New-Jersey, said the resolution involved the question whether the election of President should be made by the Electors appointed by the States or whether it should be practically left to the irresponsible will of a legislative assembly.

Mr. WILKINS, of Ohio—Or to the Vice-President.

Mr. ROMEIS replied that the gentleman assumed too much. He assured the gentleman that until he laid down his propositions the gentleman could not guess what they were. The present resolution declared that Congress had the right to decide judicially on the validity, or not, of certificates of the Electoral votes. Congress had the power to do nothing except what the Constitution gave it the power to do—and what was that? A legislative power. It was a Legislature organized to make a law, not a court organized to pronounce on the operation of the laws. His objection to the present resolution was that Congress had no power to act judicially upon, to reject, or to receive the vote of any State. It was a violent assumption that these words in Congress under the Constitution (which kindly omitted to say that Congress should have the power to count the votes) any latent power in a convention which exploded even the inherent legislative power of Congress. He did not contend that the Vice-President, in the discharge of his ministerial function of opening all the certificates, had any power to act judicially. He limited the power of the Vice-President by the written words of the Constitution itself, just as he limited the powers of Congress. Even in favor of the right of the House of Congress to count the votes was equally strong in favor of the right of the Vice-President.

Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, said that if he understood the proposition of the gentleman, he held that neither the two houses of Congress nor the Vice-President had any power over the subject of the Electoral vote, except merely to enumerate, add, and declare the result. He wished to ask the gentleman of state how he would meet a difficulty of this sort. Suppose that a committee of the House should report that the Electoral certificate of any State was a forged certificate. In that event, who would have power to pass on the question of the forgery?

Mr. ROMEIS declared it to be his opinion that the Vice-President, neither by reason of any authority inherent in his office nor given by the Constitution, had a right to pronounce judicially on the question of the validity or invalidity of any vote. He also declared that if two houses of Congress in convention assembled had no right to decide as all, either judicially or otherwise.

Mr. HUNTON said it was apparent that no law could be passed by the two houses in time to meet the count of the Electoral vote in February without a joint rule on the subject. If the contingency he had alluded to should arise, was the forged certificate to be counted, or was it to be rejected? Should the counting power blindly count the forged certificate and impose on the country a President which would not be elected without that certificate? The point he wished to make was whether the power to count did not carry with it the power to determine what was to be counted. Suppose the gentleman from New-Jersey were sent to count a flock of sheep and some goats got mixed up with them, was he to count the goats?

Mr. ROBESON shook his head.

Mr. HUNTON said that then the gentleman could not undertake, if he were President of the Senate, to count a forged certificate any more than he could count the goats, and that, therefore, he must act judicially to a certain extent.

Mr. ROMEIS denied that Congress had the power to count the votes. If that power resided in either the Vice-President or in the two houses it resided in the Vice-President, because he was required to open the certificates. He did not say that the Vice-President had that power, but he did say that the Constitution and laws of the United States had provided what should be the authentication of the certificates. If they were not in compliance with the authentication prescribed by law, than it was the duty of the Vice-President to open them. If they were not so authenticated, then they were goats and not sheep, but if they were clothed with the wool of State power, they were sheep and not goats. When a ministerial duty was imposed on any officer he must act ministerially, to be decided judicially afterward if it was subject to a judicial proceeding, and by that tribunal which Congress, acting in its legislative power under its right to put in motion all the functions of the Constitution, had a right to provide beforehand. In the absence of any such tribunal, when there was a failure on the part of Congress to prescribe that tribunal, the ministerial right and power must stand as the whole exercise of the power. In conclusion he gave notice that he would offer the following as a substitute for the concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That the two houses will assemble in the chamber of the House of Representatives on the second Wednesday of February, 1881, at 12 o'clock; that the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer; that two persons shall be appointed tellers on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be declared by the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the offices voted for, as declared, which announcement, together with the list of the votes, shall be entered on the Journals of the two houses.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, gave notice that as soon as the pending matter was disposed of he would ask for the consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill.

The House then, at 3:40 P. M., adjourned.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:

Army.—Col. Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry, to be a Brigadier-General, vice Gen. Ord, retired; Col. William B. Hazen, Sixth Infantry, to be Chief Signal Officer, with the rank of Brigadier-General; Lieut. Col. Emory Upton to be Colonel Fourth Artillery; Major George F. Andrews to be Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Artillery; Capt. A. E. Jackson to be Major Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenants to be Captains—James M. Ingalls, James Chester, B. M. Custer, and James A. Haughey; Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—E. Bliss, John R. Myers, Wallace Knotts, C. A. Allen, Charles Chubb, F. E. Eltonhead, and A. A. Augur; to be Second Lieutenants by advancement from various grades of non-commissioned officers—Sergeants C. A. Howard, J. F. McBlain, J. F. Powell, Thomas Connelly, John Schofield, J. J. Shaw, W. P. Blauvelt, E. J. Grumley, Peter Campbell, A. M. Palmer, and George W. Webb; Hospital Stewards—James R. Brett and E. A. Edwards, Corp. William McFarland, Second Lieutenants appointed from civil life—William Lee of Mercer, New-London, Conn.; Henry W. Hovey, New-York City; E. H. Webber, Philadelphia; A. T. Dean, Philadelphia; Edward Lloyd, Washington; J. A. Lockwood, Washington; John A. Delprat, Washington; Corbin Robertson, Lebanon, Ohio; L. J. Hearn, Newport, Ky.; F. B. McCoy, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Batchelor, North Carolina.

Customs Officers.—William L. Ashmore, for the District of Burlington, N. J.; Abiel W. Hall, for the District of Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Mason Boyle, for the District of St. Mary's Ga.; Tomlinson P. Johnson, for the District of Savannah, Ga.; William Lowen, for the District of Sag Harbor, N. Y.; John H. Cozzens, for the District of Newport, R. I.; James E. Wharton, Surveyor of Customs at Portsmouth, Ohio; George B. N. Hover, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, Second District; Mark D. Flower, Fifth District.

Judicial.—Warren Bristol, of New-Mexico, Associate Judge for New-Mexico; William H. Stillwell, of New-York, Associate Judge for Arizona; Stephen P. Turis, of Missouri, Associate Judge for Utah.

District Attorneys.—Kittridge Haskins, for Vermont; Daniel Chadwick, for Connecticut; William A. Stone, for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Volney Ellis, for the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia; William H. Smith, for the Northern and Middle Districts of Alabama; Luke Lea, for the Southern District of Mississippi; William H. Bliss, for the Eastern District of Missouri; Jacob H. Sanders, for the Northern District of Florida; Charles G. Waters, for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

United States Marshals.—Ellis L. Bierbower, for the District of Nebraska; Robert M. Wallace, for the District of South Carolina.

United States Consuls.—Henry S. Atherton, of New-York, at Pernambuco; Almont Barnes, of Vermont, at Curaçoa; Edward Backus, of Illinois, at Para; H. J. Crouch, of Pennsylvania, at St. Helena; Emile Courtade, Louisiana, at La Union; Jules de Las Fuentes, James T. Dubois, of Pennsylvania, at Aix-la-Chapelle; Phanor M. Eder, of Nevada, at Guayaquil; Henry Horstman, of Pennsylvania, at Nuremberg; George F. Lincoln, of Connecticut, at Stettin; Evelyn P. Munsey, of Vermont, at Malaga; Seymour Wells, of New-York, at Hayana; W. W. Randall, of Wisconsin, at Savanilla; Albert Rhodes, of the District of Columbia, at Rouen; George W. Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, at Matanzas; Samuel Spackman, of Pennsylvania, at Munich; Edwin B. Smith, of Virginia, at Naples; James W. Stiler, of Arkansas, at Laguayra; James M. Wilson, of Missouri, at Hamburg; Edward A. Youngs, of New-York, at Manilla.

Miscellaneous.—Asa C. Aldis, of Vermont, to be Utah Commissioner; Thomas French Claims Commission; Josiah M. Hetrich, Assayer of the Mint at Carson City, Nev.; Howard Emory, of Massachusetts, to be Third Lieutenant Revenue Service.

Registers of the Land Office.—George A. McKenzie at Stockton, Cal.; Henry W. Dwight at Lagrande, Oregon.

Receivers of Public Moneys.—James L. Dyer, at Wichita, Kan.; George W. Dorsey, at Bloomington, Neb.

The President also sent in to-day, for confirmation, the appointments to Second Lieutenancies of the members of the class last graduated at the West Point Military Academy.

OFFICER STOKER FOUND GUILTY.

A VERDICT OF ASSAULT AND BATTERY RENDERED AGAINST HIM.

Police Officer John H. Stoker, of the Ninth Precinct, was placed on trial in the General Sessions yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill. The prisoner is a man of splendid appearance and good address. The offense for which he was indicted was committed on the 24th ult., and since that time he has been in the Tombs. He has a family consisting of a wife and three children. The indictment charges that, about noon on the day mentioned, Stoker entered the saloon of Frederick F. Feuerbach, at No. 150 West Tenth-street, in company with Officer Edgar W. Conklin, of the Ninth Precinct. Both were in citizens' dress, and Stoker was under the influence of liquor. Approaching the bar he pulled from his pocket a handful of silver and a pair of handcuffs, and asked how much he owed. Feuerbach said the amount was $1 30, and Stoker, placing his money on the counter, took his revolver from his pocket and said: "There's my friend; it has never gone back on me." As he swung the weapon for some time with the point of his finger, and the dangerous plaything fell behind the bar. The pistol was handed back to him by the bar-keeper, and the officer then asked Feuerbach to "shoot him for a dollar" at the rear of the room. The offer was declined by the saloon-keeper, and a few minutes later, while the latter was stooping in the act of drawing beer, a shot was fired from Stoker's pistol. The bullet passed close to the saloon-keeper's head and imbedded itself in the wall near where he stood. Officer Conklin then interfered, and took Stoker from the saloon. On reporting for duty that evening, Stoker was placed under arrest by Capt. Hedden.

The saloon-keeper's version of the affair, as detailed to Assistant District Attorney Ellison in General Sessions yesterday, was corroborated by the bar-keeper, Caspar Borig. The accused policeman, who took the stand in his own defense, swore that the shooting was accidental, and explained that when he spoke of "shooting for a dollar," he only meant to try his skill with Feuerbach. The officer's story was corroborated by his comrade, Officer Conklin. The jury, after 80 minutes' deliberation, found Stoker guilty of the minor offense of assault and battery, and at the request of his counsel he was remanded for sentence. The officer was then taken back to the Tombs.

COURT OF APPEALS PROCEEDINGS

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 280—Walter S. Church, appellant, vs. William Whitbeck and others, respondents; argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, Martin I. Townsend for respondents. No. 281—Simon Quiterman and others, respondents, vs. The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company, appellants; argued by A. J. Vanderpoel for appellants, M. W. Divine for respondents.

It is ordered, That this court adjourn on Thursday, Dec. 23, at 1:30 P. M.; that it convene on Monday, the 17th day of January, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court-room in the old Capitol at Albany; that a new calendar be made for that term, upon which the Clerk will place only causes in which notices of argument, with proof of service for that term, are filed with him on or before the third day of January, 1881. That on and after Monday, the 20th day of December, for the rest of the term now running, no new calendar will be made on but causes will be called beginning on that day with the first one in order of general calendar number not before that time disposed of, and the last paragraph of rule 21 will be applied and enforced.

Extract from rule 21: "When any cause shall be regularly called for argument, and no other disposition shall be made thereof, the appeal shall be dismissed without costs, and an order shall be issued accordingly," &c.

The following is the day calendar for Thursday, Dec. 9: Nos. 239, 257, 264, 266, 265, 180, 271, 267.

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Board of Trade returns for the month of November show an increase of $1,012,765 in the value of exports, and $4,087,994 in the value of imports into the United Kingdom, as compared with the same month last year.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1880.

The receipts of flour and meal and grain at Produce since our last have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.
Brandy (Cnl.) pkgs.	69	Rye, bush.
Beans, bbls.	614	Tar, bbls.
Beans, pkgs.	80	Tar, pkgs.
Cotton, bales	12,103	Oil, Lubr., bbls.
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	150	Oil, Lubr., pkgs.
Cotton-seed oil, pkgs.	1,551	Rosins, bbls.
Copper, pieces	1,196	Rosin, pkgs.
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	407	Beef, pkgs.
Grain, bbls.		Cut-meats, pkgs.
Grain, pkgs.	18,453	Lard, bbls.
Corn-meal, bbls.	40	Lard, kegs.
Corn-meal, bags	40	Butter, pkgs.
Coal, tons	89,600	Cheese, pkgs.
Corn, bushels	46,076	Dressed Hogs, No.
Oats, bushels	30,060	Rice, tcs.
Malt, bushels	14,400	Rice, bbls. and
Barley, bushels	13,100	Sugar, hhds.
Peas, bushels	4,013	Sugar, bbls.
Oil-meal, bbls.	310	Syrup, bbls.
Grease, pkgs.	216	Starch, bbls.
Grass-seed, bags	136	Starch, pkgs.
Hides, No.	1,831	Soap-fat, pkgs.
Hides, bales	761	Tallow, pkgs.
Hops, bales	761	Tobacco, hhds.
Lead, pigs	3,025	Tobacco, pkgs.
Leather, sides	9,678	Whisky, bbls.
Moss, bales	1,000	Wool, bales
Molasses, bbls.	3,130	Wine, (Cal.) pkgs.
Spirits Turp., bbls.	504	

COFFEE—Has been in slack demand and unsettled in price. A lot of 150 sacks Rio and 60 bags Jamaica sold this morning, 144,806 bags; at the outports, 109,107 bags, and about and loading for the United States, 70,170 bags. Other kinds have been in light request and quoted weak. The current movements (mostly previously reported) have been summed up thus: 10,806 mats Java, ex Loodiana, sold before arrival on private terms; 2,018 bags Maracaibo, 3,136 bags Laguayra, 150 bags Costa Rica, 150 bags Jamaica, 976 bags Savanilla, 325 bags Mexican, and 660 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption, within the quoted range; also, 1,640 bags Maracaibo and 7,336 bags San Domingo, in transit to Europe. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 100,803 bags and 187,089 in second hands; Rio, ordinary invoices, at 10½c.@10¾c.; fair at 12½c.@12¾c.; good at 13c.@13¼c.; prime at 13¾c.@13¾c.; choice at 14c.@14¼c.; Santos, fair to good ordinary, 12c.@12¾c.; do., in lots, at 13¼c.@13½c.; Java, mixed, 13c.@30c.; Singapore, 14c.@16c.; Ceylon, 12c.@15c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c.@14c.; Laguayra, 13c.@14½c.; Mocha, 23c.@25c.; Jamaica, 11c.@14½c.; Savanilla, 12c.@13½c.; Costa Rica, 12c.@15c.; San Domingo, 11c.@13c.; Porto Rico, 12c.@15c.; Augostura, 12c.@15c. 9,000 bags Rio, ordinary to fair, sold at 10½c., 1,000 bags Santos, good ordinary, 12½c.; 1,000 bags, good to prime, 13c.@13¼c.; 1,000 bags, prime to choice, 13¾c.@13¾c.; 1,000 bags, choice, 14c.; 1,000 bags, fine, 14¼c.; 1,000 bags, fine to choice, 14½c.@14¾c.; 1,000 bags, choice to fine, 15c.; 1,000 bags, choice, 15¼c.; 1,000 bags, choice to fine, 15½c.; 1,000 bags, fine, 15¾c.; 1,000 bags, fine to choice, 16c.; 1,000 bags, choice, 16¼c.; 1,000 bags, choice to fine, 16½c.; 1,000 bags, fine, 16¾c.; 1,000 bags, fine to choice, 17c.; 1,000 bags, choice, 17¼c.; 1,000 bags, choice to fine, 17½c.; 1,000 bags, fine, 17¾c

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—The Legion of Honor.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Lawn-Tennis.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—A Celebrated Case.
BUNNELL'S MUSEUM—Curiosities.
CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY—Concert.
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Jane Eyre.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Virginius.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—French Actress.
HAVERLY'S NIBLO'S GARDEN—Mikado.
MADISON-AV. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Fair.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Matrimony.
STEINWAY HALL—Concert.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Nominee.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Daniel Rochat.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Guv'nor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12 00
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition.....10 00
The Sunday edition, per annum.....2 00
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....2 50
The Weekly Times, per annum.....1 00
Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,255 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indicates for to-day, in this region, higher barometer, north to west winds, cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

The Presidential Electors for the State of Georgia met yesterday and duly cast their ballots for HANCOCK and ENGLISH. There is a general feeling in Georgia that the action of the Electors is wholly illegal, and some indignation is expressed at the stupid negligence by which it has been made possible to lose the Electoral vote of the State. It is even asserted (and this with what seems to be a portentous confession) that this blunder in the law-making of Georgia will redound to the injury of the Democratic Party. But, aside from this possible calamity, nothing is apprehended, as it is supposed that the vote of Georgia will be counted, "as it does not affect the result."

The English press comment upon the financial condition of this country as shown by the annual statements to Congress in a most flattering manner. The *Times* calls attention to the fact that the United States have won their high credit very rapidly, and by the strict honesty which they have observed, and predicts that they will before long occupy the highest position in the ranks of modern nations. It is of the opinion that the refunding of our fives and sixes can be done at nearer 3 per cent. than 4 per cent. Indian 3½ per cents were allotted in London yesterday. About 7 per cent. of them were given at £103 6s., and the remainder at higher prices. The interest realized on the bonds at these rates is a little less than 3½ per cent. The *Financier* very moderately observes that the United States will probably consider their credit as good as that of India. Appearances now indicate that before Spring arrives the credit of the United States will be shown to be considerably better than that of India.

The World's Fair Committee on Sites have finally abandoned all hope of securing a slice of any of the public parks, and have resolved to recommend the adoption of the parade-ground, or Inwood, site. The chief objection to this location for the Exhibition buildings seems to be the difficulty of reaching it, but the moment the scheme becomes an accomplished fact, there can be little doubt that the transportation difficulty will be readily overcome. The main problem—that of obtaining money—still awaits solution. It is strongly suspected that the subscription-books are still innocent of subscriptions, and as soon as the site question is finally settled the committee will address themselves to the financial part of their duties. Should the response to their appeal fail either of heartiness or promptitude the enterprise ought to be abandoned. A project with whose success the good name of this City will be intimately associated should not be prosecuted with inadequate funds and in face of the public apathy to which tardy subscriptions would bear most eloquent witness. At the same time, no modification of the plans or personnel of the commission should be grudged which is calculated to secure the capital and good-will necessary to make the scheme an assured success.

Mayor COOPER'S efforts to introduce something like business methods in the administration of City finances do not seem to be appreciated by his associates in the Board of Apportionment. Most people will share the Mayor's surprise that there should be any deficiency in the salary fund of the Police Department when an appropriation has been made for a certain number of patrolmen at a fixed salary. To those hypercritical persons who assume that a deficiency under such circumstances argues a disregard of law, Messrs. KELLY, MORRIS, and WHEELER merely reply by suspending the rules and voting the $4,700 asked for. It is true that we have the testimony of Police Commissioner NICHOLS before the Senate committee that the administration of the department is as nearly perfect as merely human work can be, that there is really no waste in any direction—not even in the salaries of those ornamental functionaries, the Police Surgeons—and that appointments to the force are nearly always indorsed by such "influential and responsible persons" as Aldermen, Assemblymen, and Senators. Mr. NICHOLS's inability to suggest any saving in Police expenditures is a forcible reminder of the unfitness of Mr. NICHOLS to be a Police Commissioner.

It will strike the intelligent reader who looks over the names talked of in connection with the vacant positions in the City Government that the class of New-York citizens who are deemed eligible for public office is an extremely small one. The poverty of Republican talent adapted for Municipal service is even more remarkable than the slender array of Democrats from whom the nominees are believed to be likely to come. It is a little fatiguing to be asked to consider Alderman MORRIS as the ideal representative of the Republican Party in the Board of Taxes and the Board of Apportionment—in which latter body he has distinguished himself by voting steadily with Messrs. KELLY and WHEELER. Nor is it more exhilarating to be reminded that Mr. MORRIS may possibly be indulged in his personal preference for a Police Justiceship, for which honor Mr. JOHN J. O'BRIEN is also "slated," while that versatile and unwearied public servant, Mr. MICHAEL CREGAN, comes to the front as a probable Excise Commissioner. To the earnest Republican troubled with a reproachful consciousness of having neglected his duty in the matter of district associations and primary elections, there will probably be borne the soothing reflection that the energetic persons who have taken all this work off his hands have been, on the whole, extremely well paid for it.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

The confusion and trouble which attend the passage of a simple rule regulating the presence of the two houses of Congress at the counting of the Electoral votes in February next show sufficiently how grave a difficulty has been impending over the country, and how serious was the responsibility of the majority at the last session in not providing against it. It is only necessary to imagine that the Electoral Colleges, instead of having given any decided majority in favor of GARFIELD and ARTHUR, had given to them or their rivals a small majority, which was disputed by the opposite party, in order to perceive how great might have been the disorder into which the politics of the country would have been instantly plunged. Nothing whatever has been done to avoid such an unfortunate occurrence since the Democrats have had possession of Congress. They have contented themselves with defeating an excellent, moderate, and strictly impartial measure passed by the Senate while it was still in the hands of the Republicans—a bill, however, which received the support of a number of the more independent Democrats in that body. Having smothered this bill in the House, the Democrats, in full power in both branches of the national legislature, failed to pass any substitute therefor.

They did, however, introduce, through one of their committees, a measure which was everything that it ought not to be, which asserted powers for each house of Congress that neither of them, nor both of them united with the President, possess, and for which there is not in the Constitution a shadow of authority direct or inferential. This measure, in the form of a joint rule, which is supposed to be released from the requirement of the President's signature, gave to the House or to the Senate, by the vote of a majority, the right to reject any vote from any State on any objection, no matter how frivolous or unjust, and no matter whether it had previously been adjudicated by the State tribunals. And even this measure, though it would seem to have been sufficiently comprehensive in its grasp of power, was delayed, apparently for the purpose of amending it as circumstances might suggest, to enable the majority to seize upon any accidental advantage which the results or peculiarities of the then approaching election might suggest. Nor do the Democrats appear to have gained in wisdom or temperance by the experience of the past six months. On the contrary, they have taken up this scheme precisely at the point at which they dropped it, and have spent the whole of two valuable days, at the cost of so much delay to important public business, in trying to bring it to a vote in the House. At first they sought to rush it through under the operation of the gag law technically called "the previous question." The firm attitude of the Republicans, which was entirely justified by the mischievous character of the bill, prevented the accomplishment of this plan. An opportunity for debate was secured, which was taken advantage of yesterday by Mr. ROBESON, of New-Jersey, to discuss the principles which underlie this matter. This he did in a very thorough and able manner. Mr. ROBESON is not gifted with oratorical power, and his address is against him, but he seldom speaks without an attentive audience in the House. He reviewed the provisions of the Constitution, the proceedings of the convention at which they were adopted, the precedents which have been established from time to time, and the analogies of judicial interpretation which throw light upon the manner in which the law shall now be applied. The conclusion at which he arrived was that sustained by us during the long controversy on this subject in 1876-7, namely, that there is no judicial power whatever in the two houses of Congress, or in either of them, that they are to be present for the sole purpose of witnessing the counting of the Electoral votes, that the opening of the votes is the sole, undirected function of the President of the Senate, and that where there is any doubt as to the authenticity of the votes of any State the Constitution has provided no conclusive means of settling such doubt, though it is plainly the requirement of the spirit of the Constitution that such a dispute should be decided by the tribunals of the State itself, and that that decision should be respected.

This conclusion was not questioned by the Democrats yesterday, and it is difficult to see how it can be consistently with their professions of strict construction for Federal powers and liberal construction for the reserved rights of the States. Mr. ROBESON was frequently interrupted with questions which put imaginary cases—Mr. COX, of this State, supplied one of amusing absurdity—but the speaker had no difficulty in disposing of them. At the close of his argument he proposed a joint rule of a very simple character, which is all that the circumstances require or the true construction of the Constitution permits. It provides that the two houses shall meet on the 18th of February next, with the President of the Senate in the chair; that two tellers shall be appointed to receive and add *the votes as declared, and that the result* shall be announced by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses. The passage of this resolution would remove the whole question from the obstructive position which it now occupies. It is the alternative proposed by the Republicans to the extreme measure being pushed by the Democrats. That, it is evident, cannot be, and should not be allowed to be, passed.

THE SOUTH AND THE MESSAGE.

The comments of the Southern press on that part of the President's Message which relates to election frauds are somewhat surprising. Mr. HAYES is accused of throwing himself into the arms of the "stalwarts," of making statements which he knew to be false, and of outlining a policy for the incoming Administration which would be a practical subjugation of the people of the South to a political party. Some of these newspapers have the hardihood to deny that any frauds were committed at the last election in the South. It is useless at this time of day to discuss the question of fact. That in many parts of that section the freedom of the suffrage was interfered with, and the will of the majority of voters thwarted, is too well substantiated to make a direct and sweeping denial anything but contemptible mendacity. Any action to be taken in regard to the matter would have to be based upon thorough investigation, which would present the facts supported by conclusive evidence, but enough specific information has been made public to justify the President's statement that in many cases the exercise of the right of suffrage was defeated "by fraudulent practices in connection with the ballots, with the regulations as to the places and manner of voting, and with counting, returning, and canvassing the votes cast." This statement appears to be what has chiefly aroused the ire of the Southern press, and the warmth with which it is resented suggests a consciousness of its truth rather than a conviction that it can be refuted by an impartial investigation of the facts. Examination of the subject is evidently not invited or desired. No citizen or class of citizens conscious of political integrity could object to the President's recommendation, which is simply that the Senate and House of Representatives cause every case of the violation of the letter or spirit of the fifteenth amendment to be thoroughly investigated, and to see that no benefit from such violation shall accrue to any person or party so far as representation in their respective halls are concerned.

But the most thorough-going and practical recommendations on the subject of the prevention of election frauds came not from the President, but from the Attorney-General. In his report he deals not so much with the rectification of a wrong already committed as with a prevention of its repetition. He would have the national laws so amended as to take the conduct of Congressional elections out of the hands of State officials altogether and place it in those of agents of the Federal Government. The difficulty encountered in the execution of the laws as they now stand arises largely from the fact that the United States officers only supervise the action of State officials whom they cannot control. The work of receiving and canvassing the votes is not done by them, and they are able to do little, except in a few large cities, to prevent fraud. That the national Government has the constitutional authority to make all the provisions and regulations for the election of members of Congress, and to have them executed by its own officers, does not admit of doubt. The only question is one of expediency, but the effort to mix the exercise of Federal authority with that of the States certainly has not worked very satisfactorily.

But it has to be admitted after all that the most complete Federal regulation of the election of members to the House of Representatives—the only election over which the national authority can assume entire control—would affect but indirectly and partially the evil which afflicts the South. The free and untrammeled exercise of political rights by any class of citizens must depend upon the community in which they live. Freedom of opinion and of action cannot be enforced from without. The Charleston *News and Courier*, one of the fairest and most rational of Southern newspapers, virtually admits the existence of the evil and honestly makes the plea by which it is justified by most intelligent and candid Southern men. It says that "for such abuses as exist the cure will not be found in harsh legislation and wholesale prosecutions." "At the bottom of every case of bribery and bulldozing," it continues, "was the conviction that neither whites nor blacks could live peacefully and safely under such Governments as the colored Republicans year after year thrust upon the people." Here is at once an admission that the freedom of the suffrage has been interfered with and an effort to justify the interference. "It is to the interest of the South," says the same paper, "that elections shall be absolutely fair and free; it is not to the interest of the South to have bad local Governments, nor is it to the interest of the country as a whole." It hopes, therefore, "that this whole subject will be dealt with broadly and generously, with patriotic feeling and not with partisan bitterness," and it gives assurance that the condition of things is steadily improving, and that "every ill complained of will cure itself."

With a newspaper that speaks in this spirit there is some chance for profitable discussion. It does not deny facts and abuse those who speak of them, but presents the case fairly from its own point of view. The more hopeful Southern sentiment, as represented by the Charleston journal, is anxious to make free and fair election reconcilable with good local government, but has not been able thus far to do so. It deprecates Federal interference as calculated to do more harm than good. The position is easily understood. But the rest of the country has rights, if not in the local government of South Carolina, in the representation of its people in the national Government. It is under no obligation to accept the plea that fraud is necessary to secure a good State Government as a reason for permitting a fraudulent representation in Congress. Every contested election case should be examined and decided according to its merits on the principles of a free suffrage *which is still a national doctrine if not a* South Carolina or a Mississippi doctrine, and the question of regulating national elections should be dealt with in the same way. Other measures looking to an interference with purely local affairs are doubtless impracticable for the accomplishment of any good purpose. Whether the ills complained of will speedily cure themselves is a question, but that the cure must be wrought out by the people immediately concerned, in order to be effectual, does not admit of doubt.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

Senator RANDOLPH, of New-Jersey, who has been the recognized champion of FITZ JOHN PORTER, in Congress, has precipitately abandoned the case as heretofore presented. In the Senate yesterday he gave notice of a bill which is in the nature of a substitute for the pending bill for the relief of PORTER, and which is evidently based on the principle involved in the homely saying that "half a loaf is better than no bread." It was not possible that a Congress with a scanty partisan Democratic majority could be able to pass a bill restoring PORTER to his former rank in the Army, leaving him in the line of immediate promotion on the active list, and giving him back pay to the amount of $80,000. And even if this astonishing result could have been reached, it is unlikely that any Republican President would have given his consent to a measure which was expressly designed to give a martyr's reward to a man whose highest claim to the public gratitude was his determined loyalty to the Democratic candidate who ran for the Presidency against LINCOLN in 1864. It is a pity that the question of rehabilitating a military officer with a damaged reputation should be made a political one. But, under the circumstances, this was inevitable. The House Military Committee, in considering this matter, divided on strict party lines.

Perhaps if the late national election had resulted differently, PORTER'S claims, as now represented in Congress, would have retained greater vitality. If he had any hopes of securing from Congress the full measure of a martyr's reward, that hope must have suffered eclipse when the country returned a Republican majority to the House of Representatives, and chose a Republican President of the United States. Accordingly, we find the guardian of FITZ JOHN PORTER'S interests offering in the Senate, on the third day of the present session, a bill which surrenders nearly all of PORTER'S absurd pretensions. Senator RANDOLPH'S bill provides that the President be authorized, "in his discretion," to reinstate PORTER, provided, however, that this shall give the reinstated officer no higher rank than Colonel on the retired list, and shall not be held to allow him pay or allowances for the time intervening between his dismissal and his restoration. This is a very different thing from putting a cashiered officer into one of the best positions in the Army and giving him a sum of money, as back pay and allowances, which might be considered as exemplary damages.

This virtual abandonment of the original case of PORTER is one of the fruits of the late election. The proposition to reinstate him was made when the Democracy were in high feather, and Senators like Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, arrogantly informed Republicans that they need give themselves no concern as to the future conduct of public affairs; the Democratic majority would take the responsibility for everything. President HAYES, in his good-natured anxiety to reconcile everybody, convened the revisory board, composed of Gens. SCHOFIELD, TERRY, and GETTY. This board revised the proceedings of the court-martial of 1863, which was composed of nine General officers—HUNTER, HITCHCOCK, KING, PRENTISS, RICKETTS, CASEY, GARFIELD, BUFORD, and MOORE. It is unnecessary to recall the fact that it is court, after a long and careful trial of the case, reached a conclusion which met with the general approval of the people of the United States. If there was any popular disappointment over the result finally reached, it was because the punishment inflicted upon PORTER was so light.

It was almost inevitable that the Schofield board should have given a judgment which virtually exonerated PORTER. This board was convened during the beginning of the Hayes era of rehabilitation and reconciliation, when a flabby sort of good nature, which passed by the name of "magnanimity," was the rule. The board had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and men whose testimony might possibly have turned the scale against PORTER would not undertake the ungracious task of appearing against him. False swearing before the board did not subject the offender to legal penalties for perjury. The board received a mass of testimony from rebel sources which was designed to show that PORTER, in disobeying orders in the face of the enemy, had really done a meritorious thing, although it was not pretended that he then knew what was the state of affairs inside of the rebel lines. This "new evidence" could not be presented to the court-martial of 1863 in extenuation of PORTER'S disobedience, because PORTER did not have it. Yet it was used in 1879 to procure a favorable judgment from the Schofield board. And on this testimony and that favorable judgment FITZ JOHN PORTER has appealed to Congress for reinstatement and a revocation of sentence. It may be considered a great concession that a man who has claimed back pay for eighteen years, and one of the highest places in the Army from which he was once disgracefully dismissed, should now be willing to compromise on a Colonelcy on the retired list, with no back pay. As Mr. PORTER undoubtedly believes himself to be a greatly injured man, this must be his view of the case. But it is also clear that this opinion has been formed since the Presidential election has upset so many fine schemes and has so greatly clarified the popular political vision. Mr. PORTER was fairly tried and justly condemned. There has not been adduced a scintilla of evidence to warrant a reversal of the judgment in his case, even when such a reversal should merely give him a clean record instead of one that is clouded and spotted.

A FALSE ALARM.

It was Bottom's opinion that there exists no more terrible wild fowl than your lion. From Bottom's point of view this may be true, but had the matter been brought to *Mrs. Bottom's attention she would instantly* have decided that the mouse is far more terrible than the lion. The latter can easily kill a defenseless woman, but his enormous size forbids him to be guilty of the acts of stealthy and invisible wickedness in which the depraved mouse delights. If a lion should be let loose in a room containing several women, they would know that a violent death threatened them, but they would have no occasion to jump on chairs and to twist their skirts tightly around them in order to guard against the fiendish tactics to which the mouse is prone. The latter infamous animal inspires terror not so much because of his ferocity and strength as because of his proneness to conceal himself among the folds of dresses or in the recesses of large sleeves, where to bide his time for surreptitious biting or for the still more terrifying process of "running all over one." Women may not like to die, unless, of course, they are tormented by longings for unattainable bonnets or heart-sick for India shawls deferred, but as a rule almost any woman would rather be torn to pieces by a lion than be confronted in a public promenade by an adventurous mouse. Of this a signal illustration is afforded by the mouse catastrophe which occurred in Boston last Monday evening.

The circumstances were as follows: On the evening in question there were assembled at the house of a leading philosopher a select party of people of culture. Among them was a maiden lady who has been for many years addicted to the illicit composition of poetry, the vagueness and unintelligibility of which has given her a deserved local reputation as a woman of genius and an apostle of progress. In addition to the anatomical peculiarities already indicated, the maiden lady dresses with much severity of taste in black bombazine and spectacles, and is fond of carrying with her bottles of smelling salts and other medicinal preparations, with a view to any sudden shock which her nervous system might receive from accidentally meeting with people devoid of culture.

While the leading philosopher was reading aloud from a volume of recent Concord philosophy, a loud shriek from the maiden lady startled the company. It was at first supposed that the poetic afflatus had suddenly and unexpectedly struck her, and that she would presently begin to recite a new poem. It was soon found, however, that the lady had been attacked by a violent mouse. For some time she refused to plainly indicate the locality in which the mouse was pursuing his ravages, and continued to dance wildly and to cry: "Take it off! Take it off!" but after awhile she became calmer, and asserted that the mouse had penetrated to her pocket. An ingenious woman instantly proposed that the pocket should be removed and the mouse killed, a proposal that met with general approbation. All the men who were present withdrew from the room with the exception of two doctors, who remained to receive the pocket and to punish the mouse. Two or three ladies of exceptional bravery undertook the search after the pocket, assisted by such hints as to its probable location as could be given by its now nearly exhausted owner. The pocket was one of those curiously concealed pockets affected by timid ladies, which are intended to baffle the boldest burglar, and have no immediate communication with the exterior of the wearer, but can be reached only by a peculiar gymnastic performance, which the masculine eye is never, except by accident, permitted to witness.

After much difficulty the pocket was found, untied, and brought to the two doctors, with its upper end tightly twisted to prevent the escape of the mouse. It was a large pocket, and it was thought best to kill the mouse without attempting to disentangle him from the handkerchief and keys with which he was supposed to be in company. Accordingly, one doctor laid the pocket down on the marble-topped table, and the other doctor prepared to pound it with the poker, while the ladies stopped their ears to avoid hearing the death-shrieks of the mouse, and stood on chairs to provide against the contingency of his possible escape.

The doctor with the poker was an athletic man, who had a large family of boys, and he pounded the pocket with a vigor which smashed the top of the table and jarred a Japanese vase from the mantelpiece. A strange and pungent odor filled the air, and the blood of the mouse, which seemed to be at times jet black and at others pale yellow, dyed the marble and dripped down to the carpet. When it was certain that the mouse was completely dead, the two medical men carefully opened the pocket and made an examination of the contents. They found fragments of an ink-bottle, a bottle of smelling salts, and a bottle of cough mixtures, remains of a handkerchief, a collection of keys, and a pair of spectacles, together with a yard measure of the kind which rolls up with a spring. There was, however, not the slightest indication of a mouse, and it was decided that the accidental breaking of the spring of the yard measure had produced the noise and movement within the pocket which the maiden lady had mistakenly attributed to a furtive mouse.

That unhappy lady was straightway upbraided by everybody for giving a false alarm of mice, and was requested by the wife of the philosopher to take notice that her table and carpet were irretrievably ruined. Of her feelings it is unnecessary to speak, and it is doubtful if, in the whole range of Concord philosophy, there is anything sufficiently vague and unintelligible to afford her any real comfort.

Very few persons are aware, unless personally or pecuniarily interested in it, of the magnitude of cigar-making in the Republic, particularly in this City, where it steadily and rapidly increases. The American-made cigar selling at 15 cents by retail is said to be superior to the same-priced Cuban cigar, which it is driving out of market. A factory here is reported to be the largest in the world. It has only 80 customers, and refuses to swell the number because it cannot fully supply their demands. Some fifteen hundred persons—men, women, and children—are in its employ, and the firm is building another factory which will need as many more. But even with their enlarged facilities they will not seek another customer. This is a statement of their business last October: Cigars delivered during the month, 4,698,550; wages paid, $64,000; amount paid Government for revenue stamps, $36,580; amount of duties paid on foreign tobaccos, $4,154; paid for cigar-boxes used during the month, $6,305 27; leaf tobacco worked into cigars, 25 pounds to the 100 cigars, $120,994. The rapidity of the growth of our cigar *facture is asserted to be greater than can readily* be imagined. Millions of our cigars are now annually exported to Europe, and the number of Cuban cigars imported is but a trifle comparatively. The American product in this branch of enormous industry must be counted by thousands of millions.

Before SARAH BERNHARDT had come to this country, in pursuance of her professional engagement, there was considerable speculation, private and public, as to her social acceptance here. Some persons held that she would be invited to private houses, particularly in New-York, as she had been in London, to give entertainments and to receive social honors. Others, and they were largely in the majority, were of a contrary opinion. They did not believe that any American city would imitate the folly, to put it mildly, of the British capital; that it would receive in their homes a celebrated actress with antecedents which would prevent all thought of such reception had she been merely in private life. They were entirely correct in their judgment. BERNHARDT has come and gone. She was eminently successful on the stage; the receipts of the four weeks of her performances—six a week—having reached very nearly $100,000. The receipts of the Français in the same time could never have been much more than half the amount; for 60,000f. a week, or more than 10,000f. a night, would be regarded as most extraordinary even at the theatre which counts itself the first of the world. Socially, the success of BERNHARDT was *nil*. Nobody invited her; nobody called on her; nobody, in a society sense, recognized her existence. This is under the circumstances, as it should have been, and reflects credit upon the good sense and propriety of the Metropolis. The intellectual and refined were pleased to flock to the play-house to witness her fine impersonations. They were not disposed to stay away because she had violated the canons of morality in her individual relations. They went to see her as an artist, not as a woman. If the play-going public does not concern itself with an actor's private life, why should it with the private life of an actress?

From a volume published by the French Minister of Public Works, entitled the "Album of Graphic Statistics," the *Saturday Review* has compiled an interesting article in regard to the railroads of the world. Taking the kilomètre for the standard, it may be roughly estimated at three-fifths of a mile, or exactly .621 of a mile. In 1830 the total lengths of railroads in Europe were 316 kilomètres, of which 279 were in England and 37 in France. In the United States there were 65 kilomètres. In 1850 Europe had 23,083 kilomètres, of which 10,656 were in the United Kingdom. Germany had 5,823, and France only 3,060. In the same year the United States had 14,443 kilomètres. In 1870 there were 104,190 kilomètres of which the United Kingdom had 24,000, very nearly one-fourth of the whole. But Germany during the 20 years had more than trebled her railroads, and possessed 18,560 kilomètres. France had not been asleep, however, and had 17,924 kilomètres. In 1879 the United States had 84,627 kilomètres, or about four-fifths of the mileage of Europe. In 1878 the increase in Europe was 50 per cent. over the railway system of 1870. Germany had then, it seems, the greatest lengths of lines in Europe, some 31,858 kilomètres, while France had only 24,496 kilomètres. The Germans, then, had much greater facilities in sending troops forward than had the French. This want of railroads in France may account for M. DE FREYCINET'S railroad policy. Two years ago, according to the French authority, we had 181,982 kilomètres of road. In comparing length of railroads with population, Sweden is the best provided of any of the European States, having 10.3 kilomètres of road for every 10,000 inhabitants. Taking the mean in Europe, it is 5.8 kilomètres for every 10,000 inhabitants. The United States is prodigal with her railroads, having 36.9 kilomètres to every 10,000 people, six times more than the European mean, for the reason that we build roads to attract population, thus "reversing ordinary European ideas that railways should attend traffic, not go before it." For comparison of kilomètres to area of kilomètres of surface, Belgium has 18.5 kilomètres of road, Germany 5.8, France 4.6, the mean of Europe being 1.7, and, strange to say, the United States mean is about the same as the European one. From the statistics the English *ravis* war seems to think that, outside of England, Holland, and some few minor European countries, railroad construction has hardly commenced, and that if the world is only at peace for a short period railroad building will shortly take a fresh start of activity, and once more give rise to a brisk demand for iron and steel.

THE TIMES has referred more than once to the injustice and impolicy of the prejudice, amounting to little less than persecution, in Germany against the Jews. There are not many more than 500,000 Jews in the whole Empire, but they abound in Prussia, and have excited the animosity of the mass of the inhabitants, not only by their wealth, but by their intellectual power and moral influence, as well as by the prominent positions many of them occupy. The common people, who are, as a rule, always unsuccessful, and, therefore, disappointed and discontented, complain that the Jews escape military duty and most of the penalties of citizenship, and yet enjoy, beyond all proportion, its emoluments and compensation. They probably do not get anything that they have not earned, and the outcry against them is part of the ineradicable prejudice which the non-prosperous have always felt, and always will feel, against the prosperous. In no country of Europe have the Jews been so active and conspicuous in promoting the cause of humanity and the progress of civilization as they have in Germany. The greater part of the Professors of the universities there have been, and still are, Jews, it is said; many of the oldest authors, journalists, composers, artists, philosophers, scholars, savants have been, and continue to be, either that gifted, much-persecuted race or its descendants. HEINDORF was of Jewish extraction: so was GANS; and the same may be said of BENARY, WOLF, BEHNEY, STAHL, DERENBERG, VALENTIN, LAZARUS, HESS, and a score of others. The Jews themselves are very naturally indignant at the war making on them, and say, with reason, that they have done as much as any Christians for the intellectual, moral, and financial development of Germany, and that the persecution to which they are exposed is a shameful contradiction of the avowedly tolerant and liberal spirit of the latter half of the nineteenth century. As representatives of literature, music, and the theatre they point with pride to HEINRICH HEINE, BORNE, ENKE, BERTHOLD AUERBACH, HERMANN, HENRY, JULIUS JAMES, MENDELSSOHN, HABERHOLDT, HALEVY, MEYERBEER, MOSCHELES, JOACHIM, KIENZL, RUBINSTEIN, GANS, GEVAERT, CHELARD, RACHEL, ROSE, DESSOIR. If the German Jews had merely amassed money and become the great capitalists and bankers that they are, the present crusade against them would be less strange than it is when it is remembered how eminent they have become in all the departments of thought and learning. LEOPOLD ZUNZ spoke truth when he said: "If there is a gradation in sufferings, Israel has reached the highest acme. If the long duration of sufferings, and the patience with which they are borne, ennobles, the Jews defy the high-born of all countries. If a literature is called rich which contains a few classical dramas, what place does a tragedy deserve that lasts 1,500 years, and that is composed and enacted by the heroes themselves?"

GENERAL NOTES.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday says that Mr. Reuben R. Springer, of that city, was suffering from a severe illness, but it was thought he would recover.

The gifts of the late Samuel Williston to the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., will amount to $350,000 when the provisions of his will are fully carried out.

According to the Hartford *Courant* an existing law of Connecticut declares that "every horse used in any horse-race, and on which any wager is laid, or any purse or stake made, shall be forfeited to the State."

On the vote for Representatives in Congress the Republicans of California have 619 majority over the Democrats. The highest candidate for Elector on the Democratic ticket has 96 majority over the highest on the Republican ticket.

Miss Barbara Scott, who died in Montreal a few days ago of cerebral apoplexy, bequeathed $20,000 *to found a chair of civil engineering in the* McGill College, $6,000 for a classical scholarship, to be called the "Barbara Scott Scholarship," and $2,000 to the building fund of St. Gabriel Church, of Montreal.

One of the Democratic leaders in Washington, according to the correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, is viewing with alarm the prospective admission of Arizona, Dakota, New-Mexico, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and Wyoming as States. He seems to fear they will all be Republican.

"An aggrieved wife" writes to an Albany paper that she has read with considerable emotion its graphic account of "sleigh-riding in Western-avenue and other drives," and that some of the men whose names she saw there drive fast horses and in every way enjoy themselves, while their poor, abused, neglected wives remain at home and do the household drudgery, thus saving the money with which the husbands make such a splurge that it attracts the notice of the newspapers.

A resident of Baltimore has brought suit for $10,000 damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company for the death of his son, and another resident has brought suit against the same company for $2,000 for injuries to his son. The somewhat surprising grounds are that the company had left a telegraph pole unguarded on a truck in a public street, and these boys and others attempted to play see-saw upon it, and it toppled over, killing one of the boys and injuring the other.

A visitor to this City has written a letter to the Baltimore *Sun*, in which he gives this picturesque view of Broadway: "Broadway was blocked for miles with vehicles, and the roar was like that of a mighty ocean. Trucks loaded with boxes and bales of merchandise, hacks and omnibuses, and vehicles of all kinds drawn by horses and mules were so closely packed that it was impossible often for them to proceed. The 'jams' were so frequent and so compact that many men who had to cross from one side of the thoroughfare to the other clambered over the tops of the wagons and carriages and horses."

Mr. William H. Bodine, of New-Jersey, who is traveling in the East, has sent home the following bit of election news: "The result of an election held this 9d day of November, 1880, in Auto, Lebanon, Syria, for President and Vice-President of the United States of America: There were eight votes cast, including two by women, seven of which were for Garfield and Arthur, and one for Hancock and English, divided by States as follows: Garfield and Arthur—New-York, 2; Massachusetts, 3; New-Jersey, 2. Hancock and English—Missouri, 1. All of which we do certify to be the true result of the said election. J. Cuthberth, judge; R. Ellis, clerk."

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The repetition of "I Puritani," which has always been a favorite, attracted last night the same large audience that Mr. Mapleson has been able to draw to the Academy of Music throughout this season. The performance was in some respects different from any of its predecessors. It seemed at first that it must inevitably fall dead of its own weight. Signor Ravelli failed to make any impression, and sang the "Ah te o cara" in a slovenly and inartistic manner. In the second act there was a noticeable improvement, and Mme. Gerster sang with all her brilliancy and artistic finish. Of course, the scena which concludes with "Suoni la Tromba" excited the enthusiasm of the audience, and, after several recalls, had to be repeated in part by Signor Galassi and Signor Monti. The third act was deservedly applauded throughout. Mme. Gerster gave her cavatina with all the elaborate vocal ornamentation for which she is distinguished, and Signor Ravelli, who was by this time in excellent voice, sang with more spirit than he has before shown. The work of Signor Galassi was noticeable for its perfect refinement and elegance, and his noble voice was never heard to greater advantage. In the matter of chorus, orchestra, and minor parts the opera was given with the same completeness that has been before noticed. Friday evening "Rigoletto" will be performed.

GENERAL MENTION.

The sale of seats for Miss Anderson's engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre begins this morning.

A concert, in which Herr Joseffy is to appear, is announced for to-night at the Church of the Divine Paternity, (Dr. Chapin's,) at Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street.

"The Banker's Daughter" will be revived at the Union-Square Theatre on Wednesday evening, Dec. 16. The last six performances of "Daniel Rochat" are, therefore, now announced.

Mr. John McCullough will have a benefit to-morrow night at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, and he will then perform in "Brutus" and "Katherine and Petruchio." His engagement ends on Saturday evening. To-night he will be seen for the last time in "Virginius."

The sale of seats for the first week of Signor Salvini at Booth's Theatre, will begin this (Thursday) morning at the box office. The repertoire will be "Othello" Monday and Wednesday nights; "Hamlet" Friday, and "La Morte Civile" Saturday night. The theatre will be closed on the other nights.

Mr. Locke-Richardson will begin his new series of Shakespearean recitals at the Union League Theatre on next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. He will then recite "Julius Cæsar" for the first time in this City. This delightful and scholarly reader needs no introduction to the public, for his former recitals were thoroughly appreciated and very popular.

At Chickering Hall a concert for the benefit of the Union Boat Club was given last evening with considerable success. In consequence of the illness of Mme. Carreño, Miss Copleston played the piano solos, and was encored. The other artists were M

ARNOLD & CO.'S FAILURE

THE GOSSIP OF THE TRADE ON THE SUBJECT.

PROBABILITY THAT THE FIRM WILL RESUME BUSINESS—ASSETS SAID TO BE IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES—THE REFERENCES GIVEN — RUMORS RESPECTING BOWIE, DASH & CO.

The suspension of the house of R. G. Arnold & Co. continued yesterday to interest all classes of business men down town, but particularly those persons engaged in the coffee trade and in those allied to it. Still, the suspension did not create any apparent excitement or anxiety, and even in the coffee trade it was the general impression that the misfortunes of Arnold & Co. would be but temporary; that their friends might in a day or two help them to come to an understanding with their creditors, and thus save a respected house from ruin and prevent a possible crash among other importers of coffee. That the suspension was not altogether a surprise was learned yesterday when the statement was made that Mr. Arnold last week called his creditors together and made a statement to them of the condition of his business. In this meeting, it is said, Mr. Arnold assured his creditors that his liabilities were less than $1,000,000, and that he had assets sufficient to pay all claims and have a surplus of from $250,000 to $300,000. The opinion of some of the creditors was that the firm should suspend, while others advised that they should go on and make the best arrangement possible without discontinuing business.

While none of the large houses down town would say that other failures were probable, the possibility was hinted at as contingent upon the failure of R. G. Arnold & Co. to go on under an arrangement of some sort. No information concerning the assets or liabilities of the suspended firm could be obtained at their office. Mr. Arnold said he was busy with important matters, but was making out no statement. As soon as the books were turned over to Mr. J. Lawrence McKeever, the Assignee, a statement would be prepared. He expressed himself as very much pleased with the kind words spoken for himself and his firm, but would not say whether he expected to go on or wind up. That was for the creditors to decide, as he had placed himself and all his assets at their disposal. Mr. McKeever, the Assignee, could give no more information than that furnished by Mr. Arnold. He expected to go over the books in a day or two, and to present a statement of the affairs of the suspended firm as soon as it could be prepared—perhaps early next week. No meeting of creditors had been appointed, as that would not be necessary until the statement was ready. He could not say whether any offer had been made to "tide over" R. G. Arnold & Co., although such a report had reached him. Mr. Arnold, he said, was confident that the house could pay every dollar of its indebtedness. Mr. Arnold would say nothing about the report of an offer to compromise, or about the statement that he could pay all his creditors, as the account to be presented to the creditors would show that fact or some other facts upon which they could act as they saw fit.

It is estimated that the outstanding "single name" paper of the firm amounts to between $600,000 and $800,000. This is unsecured, and is distributed in small lots among paper buyers, including banks, here and in New-England. The remainder of the firm's obligations is said to be specifically secured. The Bank of New-York, of which Mr. Arnold is a Director, holds only $15,000 of his paper, and is amply secured for the remainder of his obligations. Firms in the coffee trade that were applied to for information as to whether they believed the suspension of R. G. Arnold & Co. would injuriously affect the trade in general, were averse to saying anything that would be likely to injure the house, and showed little fear of a general disturbance of the business. A rumor was heard on the Street that Bowie Dash & Co. would be embarrassed by the suspension of R. G. Arnold & Co. and the death of O. G. Kimball in Boston. None of the members of the firm of Bowie Dash & Co. would confirm or deny this rumor, but a gentleman who is acquainted with their business made a statement concerning them. He said that Bowie Dash & Co. had been in the habit of exchanging paper with Kimball, of Boston. A few days ago Kimball, it is said, sold Bowie Dash & Co. paper which $400,000 above all liabilities. Mr. Dash, though not regarding the statement as entirely correct, considered Kimball as solid and worth at least $300,000, and exchanged paper freely with him. This exchange, it was further stated, had been made through a broker, who said to have been prostrated by the news of Mr. Kimball's death, and is now confined to his home up town. Mr. Dash, it is said, does not know to what extent he is involved, but is apprehensive that Mr. Kimball's death will send back to him paper made by Mr. Dash and given to Mr. Kimball as well as all paper made by Mr. Kimball and indorsed by Mr. Dash. Until he knows the amount of these liabilities, he refuses to use the name of his firm in settlement. It is said, in this case, it is said, obtain all the money he needs, having received the offer of $50,000, and his relatives are able to assist him materially if they find he is deeply involved.

The assignment of Benjamin G. Arnold, Francis B. Arnold, and Lyman H. Greene, composing the firm of B. G. Arnold & Co., to James Lawrence McKeever, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. Preferences are given as follows:

1. For rent of the premises now occupied by the firm, and for moneys advanced to the said use them for the safe-keeping of the property and effects assigned.....$31,597 71
2. Fleischmann & Co.....1,000 00
3. Nevada Bank of San Francisco.....63,067 31
4. Blake Brothers & Co., as agents of the Netherlandsch Indische Handelsbank.....24,660 20
5. Kleinwort, Cohen & Co.....6,470 00
6. Brown Brothers & Co.....16,615 00
7. Wright, Brown & Co.....4,874 00
8. H. O. Havemeyer & Co.....97,344 00
9. Clerks and employes.....1,000 00
10. Sarah E. Perry, of Brooklyn.....6,500 00

The above amounts are subject to correction or more accurate computation. The nature of the preferences is for the most part as follows: For the sale of merchandise specified on bills of lading as follows: For steamer Tycho Brahe, 180 bags of coffee; Berlin, 120 bags of coffee; Nasmith, 2,500 bags of coffee; City of Rio, 207 bags of coffee; Fleur Castle, 589 half chests of Japan tea, received by B. G. Arnold & Co. from Phelps, Stokes & Co., in trust, with liberty to sell the same and hand the avails thereof to Phelps, Stokes & Co. as security for the provision upon the acceptance made upon their credit upon the purchase of said merchandise, and secured, or intended to be secured, upon the same. The debt to the Nevada Bank of San Francisco is on sales of merchandise specified on bills of lading, as follows: Per steamers Berlin, 2,000 bags of coffee; Nasmith, 2,000 bags of coffee; Pascal, 597 bags of coffee; Archimedes, 508 bags of coffee; Gaelic, 323 half-chests of green tea; Gordon Castle, 698 half-chests of green tea; Norfolk, 1,400 half-chests of Formosa tea; Norfolk, 300 half-chests of green tea. The debt to Blake Brothers & Co., as agents, is on sales of teas, specified on the bills of lading as follows: Per steamers Fiear, 512 packages of Fing Suey; City of Toledo, 144 packages of Oolong; Belgic, 125 packages of Oolong; Scandinavian, 100 packages of Oolong; Gaelic, 200 packages of Oolong; Agamemnon, 208 packages of Oolong; Glencoe, 440 packages of Oolong. Also, all amounts due on account of letters of credit issued by them as agents for the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank. The debt to Kleinwort, Cohen & Co. is on sales of coffees specified on bills of lading of the steamers Hipparinus, 100 bags; Berlin, 95 bags; Nasmyth, 195 bags. The debt to Brown Brothers & Co. is on sales of 1,138 half-chests of Oolong tea, specified on the bills of lading of the steam-ship Norfolk. The debt of Wright, Brown & Co. is on sales of 2,000 bags of coffee, specified on the bills of lading per steamers City of Para. The debt to the firm of H. O. Colloch & Co. is on sales of 1,000 bags of coffee per steamer Alpers—$12,467 25, and on 1,000 bags of coffee per steamer Lassell—$12,776 97.

The deed of assignment provides if there shall be found to be other parties for whom the firm may be indebted upon transactions of the same character as above, such parties shall be entitled to payment as if their claims were specified and fully described in the schedule. The debt to Mrs. Sarah E. Perry is a balance due to her for cash from time to time deposited by her with the firm, and interest. After all the copartnership debts are paid the deed of assignment provides that the private and individual debts of the partners are then to be paid.

At the office of Messrs. McCulloch, Boecher & Dix, members of the Stock Exchange, it was stated that their relations to Arnold & Co. except to say that their claims were safe, and that their firm would not suffer any loss. Other of the preferred creditors who were seen said that their security was in the importance of coffee under letters of credit; the coffee was consigned to them, and R. G. Arnold & Co. acted merely as their trustees. Other creditors are said to be merchants in foreign countries. A considerable amount of the paper of the firm is secured by paper made by Mr. Dash. At a memorable agency the suspended firm was rated at a capital of $750,000, but their credit was rated below that of other firms supposed to possess an equal amount of capital. Two or three years ago there were unfavorable inquiries made as to the condition of the firm, especially by buyers of its paper. But as time passed on the inquiries became fewer, the holders of the paper presuming that the condition of Arnold & Co. had improved. Within three months their paper is said to have sold at 5 per cent discount.

Ridder, Peabody & Co., bankers, of Boston; Russell Sturgis, James Hodgson, and Baring Brothers & Co., here, in a joint application, obtained an injunction from Judge Donlan, of the Supreme Court, restraining Arnold & Co. from selling the stock of the Bank of New-York; Elliott P. Dexter, clerk, at No. 112 Water-street; Bartlett & Greene, clerks, at No. 103 Wall-street; Martin & Fay, stenographers, at No. 61 Water-street; Grosman, Lyons & Co., William Hyslop and John Lyons, clerks; Stephen Nelson, at No. 61 Water-st., or parties with whom they are now, the present, or formerly thereof, or their attorney here in their behalf or under their control, or the proceeds thereof delivered to them, by or for O. G. Kimball & Co., of Boston, or their agents. The plaintiffs have given $10,000 bonds.

MR. KIMBALL'S BUSINESS LIFE.

HOW HIS FORTUNE GREW—HIS GOOD STANDING IN BUSINESS CIRCLES — CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS DEATH.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—It is not yet possible to state the condition of the affairs of the late O. G. Kimball, the coffee broker, understood to be of the syndicate with B. G. Arnold & Co. and Bowie Dash & Co., of New-York, for controlling the importations of certain grades of coffee. Yesterday a note of his went to protest, which, it is thought, would not have happened had he lived. It is confidently believed by those who know his affairs best that his estate will prove to be solvent, though some think otherwise. He had the reputation of being one of the ablest operators in his line, and his financial standing was excellent. He formed a connection with the New-York houses for the purpose of operating on joint account. When connected with the firm of Dwinell & Co., to which, when admitted, in 1866, he contributed $35,000 capital, the firm's business was quite successful, showing a net profit for the year ending July, 1874, of $109,000. At this time Mr. Kimball left the firm of Dwinell & Co., which dissolved, and he continued alone, under the firm name of O. G. Kimball & Co. He also continued the joint account business. On retiring from the old firm he took his one-fourth of the profits, $47,500, compromised his claim of $33,000 against Mason, of the old firm, for $15,000, and sued Greeley, another old partner, for $23,000, which has since been recovered. He owned at this time an interest in equity in real estate in Batterymarch-street; also a one-third interest in a small estate in Hamilton-street. He also owned a residence, mortgaged for about $6,000, and was understood to have some other property.

The first year he was alone he made money very fast, but afterward lost heavily. The year 1878 was a very successful one for him, and he is said to have made much money. When he started his showing made him worth $120,000; but it was thought that he had increased his wealth and was estimated by the most conservative authorities as worth $150,000, and some said a great deal more. The record at Bradstreet's agency at this time stated: "He is a very capable shrewd man, attends closely to his business and manages it well. He is regarded as reliable and in excellent credit, and seldom owes anything of any account, except as an indorser on the paper of B. G. Arnold & Co." In December, 1879, Mr. Kimball made the following statement to the agency: "Am not doing business with B. G. Arnold & Co. on joint account, and have not indorsed their paper for a year. Mortgage on residence is discharged, and there is no incumbrance on the property except the estate in Batterymarch-street, which I own with former partners, Dwinell & Co., and this equity is not included in my assets. Am worth $250,000 at least, free from incumbrances." It was also recorded of him: "He has no doubt made a large amount of money during the past six months, and the trade say he would not be a surprise if he was worth the amount he claims, and that he can doubtless be safely rated worth from $200,000 to $250,000. He is a man of first-class business capacity and in excellent credit." During the past year Mr. Kimball had been estimated to be worth from $200,000 to $250,000, and was rated at A on the commercial register. On Aug. 30 of this year it was recorded of him: "No change to note, except for the better. Does considerable business, and makes money. Is very active, always appears easy financially, and is inkligh credit." It is explained by his business friends that his statement one year ago that he was not doing business with Arnold & Co. on joint account, and had not indorsed their paper for a year, was essentially correct. It is thought that he might have exchanged paper with the firm, allowing the house to use his paper without indorsement, and used the firm's paper in the same manner, though it is probable that during the past three or four months, as a declining market at times embarrassed Arnold & Co., he has indorsed their paper. The impression among those in the business here is that if Mr. Kimball had not so suddenly died, he would have been able to extend aid to Arnold & Co., and so have prevented their suspension. It is said that when the firm of C. Risley & Co., coffee importers, of New-York, failed two months ago, many inquiries were made as to the standing of Arnold & Co. and the other firms in the syndicate, and some distrust was felt, as it was known that they had to combat a declining market. It is a well established fact that up to the time of his death Mr. Kimball was a member of the syndicate, but, as intimated above, it is not known to what extent he had indorsed paper. It is thought that if he did indorse to any extent he was induced to do it by the exigencies of a declining market, and in the hope of strengthening the pool.

Mr. Kimball was a keen-witted, far-sighted business man, and of good judgment, and it is believed that success in the great operations of the syndicate depended more upon him than any other in it. His integrity, too, was unquestioned, and it is said of him that his word was considered as good as his signature. He recently bought a lot of land in Commonwealth-avenue, paying for it $30,000, and was about to build a house costing $70,000. His sudden death occurred under the most painful circumstances. He evidently made a great effort to appear unusually cheerful Saturday evening. He was engaged in cards with his wife at the evening whist club at 9 o'clock, when he retired before his wife. The latter went up stairs in about an hour, and, her suspicions being aroused, she attempted to change his position. She spoke to him, and he did not answer, and then she noticed that his eyes rolled back in his head. Thoroughly alarmed, she put her arms about his neck and called for assistance, but before it came he was dead. The cause of his death was pronounced to have been congestion of the lungs and enlargement of the heart. It is believed that the strain upon him was too much, and brought on the diseases which caused his death. His friends will not entertain for a moment the theory that he committed suicide.

He was followed by a clerk who has been with Mr. Kimball for several years that he had not of late bought, on joint account of Arnold & Co.; that his name is on only one piece of their paper, and that his estate is perfectly solvent. He had only a moderate stock mostly of Rio, on hand at the time of his death. His bookkeeper also states that his estate is solvent. The liabilities of Arnold & Co. here are small. A meeting of leading coffee grocers and spice-dealers was held here to-day to take action on the death of Mr. Kimball. Resolutions of respect were passed and eulogistic remarks made.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

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Among those present were: Mrs. William Astor and Miss Astor, Gen. Dodge and Miss Dodge, Mr. Oliver Harriman, wife, and daughter, the Misses Remsen, Mr. James A. Roosevelt, wife, and daughter, Mr. Edward King and Miss Louise King, Mr. Kane and wife, Mr. Cornelius K. Vanderbilt and wife, Mr. C. Oliver Iselin and Mr. Frank Iselin, the Misses Henry, Commodore Nicholson Kane, Mrs. Thomas Garner and Miss Garner, Mr. John Kingsford, Mr. William Butler and wife, Gen. Belcher, Mr. Peter Marie and Miss Marie, Mrs. Blodgett and Miss Blodgett, Mr. James Gracie and wife, Mr. Thomas Newbold and wife, John C. Westervelt and wife, Mr. R. King, Mr. R. Cutting and wife, Mr. Robin Smith, Mr. Irving Grinnell and wife, Mr. J. Kane, Mr. Charles Lanier, wife, and daughter, Mr. W. E. Roosevelt, Mr. Robert Colgate and wife, Mr. Frank Lawrence, Jr., Mr. Ogden Collett and wife, and Mr. S. S. Sands and wife.

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The publications of the Maitland Club, in 76 volumes, followed, and constituted the event of the evening. They have never been offered for sale but once, and then brought $19 per volume. Last night they went at $6 50, the set including a $264 large copy of "Marco Polo," from the library of Louis Philippe, was the next rarity offered. It was knocked down at $11 50—little more than half what was paid for the Utterson copy of Marston's "Tragedies and Comedies," which brought $20. The collection of "Seven Old Masques" brought $42; "Six Court Comedies," by John Lyly, $12.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

THE VICTORY OF THE WORTH-JOURDAN PARTY COMPLETE.

It was long past 9 o'clock yesterday morning before the Kings County Republican General Committee for 1881, which met Tuesday evening, effected a perfect organization. Mr. John A. Nichols, the candidate for Chairman of the Worth-Jourdan faction, who was elected by 13 majority, said, on taking the chair, that he should try to disappoint the gentlemen who had criticised the course taken by him during the preliminary proceeding. He would endeavor to discharge the duties of the office fairly, and do everything in his power to promote the welfare and success of the Republican Party in Kings County. Mr. Estes, of the Ninth Ward, then presented the ticket agreed upon at the caucus, and moved that the rules be suspended. Mr. Dagget objected on the ground that other candidates might be named. Mr. Estes withdrew his motion, and the delegates proceeded to elect the remaining officers each, after the candidate of his choice in the roll was called. The caucus tickets, which was as follows, was elected: First Vice-President—W. H. Dike, of the First Ward; Second Vice-President—James L. Jensen, Seventeenth Ward; Third Vice-President—F. W. Bissell, Twenty-second Ward; Fourth Vice-President, Dr. D. Leyy, Twenty-fifth Ward; Secretary—C. W. Cheshire, Thirteenth Ward; Assistant Secretary—Joseph N. Woodhead, Eighth Ward; Corresponding Secretary—Fred Herz, Twenty-first Ward; Treasurer—Albert Ammerman, Eleventh Ward; Sergeant-at-Arms—J. P. Anderson, Fifth Ward.

Comparatively little interest was manifested in the voting for officers after the Chairman had been elected, except when the vote was reached on the Treasurership. The candidates were Mr. Albert Daggett, the leader of the opposition to the Worth-Jourdan faction, and Mr. Albert Ammerman. Some of Mr. Daggett's friends tried to dissuade him from remaining in the field as a candidate, after it had been clearly shown that the opposition had an assured majority. Mr. Daggett, however, said he would go down with his friends, and when the roll was called he was defeated by four votes. He took his defeat good-naturedly, and moved that the election of Mr. Ammerman be made unanimous. The committee soon afterward adjourned.

There was a sense of relief yesterday among the Republican politicians. The contest for the control of the General Committee was very bitter, and there were imported into it a good many issues that were not local. The majority was so small that the visitors were rather disposed to compliment the pluck and fighting qualities of their opponents than to rejoice in their own triumph. In an interview yesterday with a reporter, Mr. Nichols, the successful candidate for Chairman of the committee said that while in the chair he would be fair in his rulings, but that out of the chair he would remember the men who had stood loyally by him in his fight for the Chairmanship. Among the defeated candidates the sense of soreness had not worn off yesterday. The new committee is composed of a very respectable body of men taken as a whole.

MARRIED AT FLUSHING.

St. George's Church, in Flushing, Long Island, was thronged last evening on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Isaac W. Newton, of the New-York Stock Exchange, to Miss Mary Williams, daughter of Mrs. David S. Williams, of Flushing. The bridal party was led by Messrs. Davis Johnson, David Tilestone, Charles Browne, R. S. Rogers, William Motley, and R. T. Williams, the ushers, following whom came the bridesmaids, Misses Clara and Minnie Williams, sisters of the bride, and Miss Elmer and Miss Taylor, of New-York. Next came the bride's mother and the groom, and then the bride, leaning on the arm of Mr. Rowland, her cousin. The bridesmaids were each dressed in white satin, wore lace veils, and carried large bouquets of white roses. Mrs. Williams was dressed in a costume of rich black cashmere velvet, and the bride wore a magn

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 3.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Name	Sales	Name	Sales	Name	Sales
Alabama, C. & G.	200	Adams Express	100	Del., Lack. & W.	400
Ala. Cen.	200	Am. Dist. Tel.	100	Del. & Hud. Canal	100
Ala. & C. & P. 1st	1,000	Am. Ex.	100	Erie	100
Ala. & C. & P. 2d	1,000	Am. Ex. pref.	100	Erie pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. 3d	1,000	Am. Ex. 1st pref.	100	Hannibal & St. Jo.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 2d pref.	100	Hannibal & St. Jo. pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 3d pref.	100	Harlem	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 4th pref.	100	Harlem pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 5th pref.	100	Harlem 1st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 6th pref.	100	Harlem 2d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 7th pref.	100	Harlem 3d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 8th pref.	100	Harlem 4th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 9th pref.	100	Harlem 5th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 10th pref.	100	Harlem 6th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 11th pref.	100	Harlem 7th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 12th pref.	100	Harlem 8th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 13th pref.	100	Harlem 9th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 14th pref.	100	Harlem 10th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 15th pref.	100	Harlem 11th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 16th pref.	100	Harlem 12th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 17th pref.	100	Harlem 13th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 18th pref.	100	Harlem 14th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 19th pref.	100	Harlem 15th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 20th pref.	100	Harlem 16th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 21st pref.	100	Harlem 17th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 22d pref.	100	Harlem 18th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 23d pref.	100	Harlem 19th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 24th pref.	100	Harlem 20th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 25th pref.	100	Harlem 21st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 26th pref.	100	Harlem 22d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 27th pref.	100	Harlem 23d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 28th pref.	100	Harlem 24th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 29th pref.	100	Harlem 25th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 30th pref.	100	Harlem 26th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 31st pref.	100	Harlem 27th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 32d pref.	100	Harlem 28th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 33d pref.	100	Harlem 29th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 34th pref.	100	Harlem 30th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 35th pref.	100	Harlem 31st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 36th pref.	100	Harlem 32d pref.	100
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Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 38th pref.	100	Harlem 34th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 39th pref.	100	Harlem 35th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 40th pref.	100	Harlem 36th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 41st pref.	100	Harlem 37th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 42d pref.	100	Harlem 38th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 43d pref.	100	Harlem 39th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 44th pref.	100	Harlem 40th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 45th pref.	100	Harlem 41st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 46th pref.	100	Harlem 42d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 47th pref.	100	Harlem 43d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 48th pref.	100	Harlem 44th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 49th pref.	100	Harlem 45th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 50th pref.	100	Harlem 46th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 51st pref.	100	Harlem 47th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 52d pref.	100	Harlem 48th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 53d pref.	100	Harlem 49th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 54th pref.	100	Harlem 50th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 55th pref.	100	Harlem 51st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 56th pref.	100	Harlem 52d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 57th pref.	100	Harlem 53d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 58th pref.	100	Harlem 54th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 59th pref.	100	Harlem 55th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 60th pref.	100	Harlem 56th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 61st pref.	100	Harlem 57th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 62d pref.	100	Harlem 58th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 63d pref.	100	Harlem 59th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 64th pref.	100	Harlem 60th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 65th pref.	100	Harlem 61st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 66th pref.	100	Harlem 62d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 67th pref.	100	Harlem 63d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 68th pref.	100	Harlem 64th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 69th pref.	100	Harlem 65th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 70th pref.	100	Harlem 66th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 71st pref.	100	Harlem 67th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 72d pref.	100	Harlem 68th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 73d pref.	100	Harlem 69th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 74th pref.	100	Harlem 70th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 75th pref.	100	Harlem 71st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 76th pref.	100	Harlem 72d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 77th pref.	100	Harlem 73d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 78th pref.	100	Harlem 74th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 79th pref.	100	Harlem 75th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 80th pref.	100	Harlem 76th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 81st pref.	100	Harlem 77th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 82d pref.	100	Harlem 78th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 83d pref.	100	Harlem 79th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 84th pref.	100	Harlem 80th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 85th pref.	100	Harlem 81st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 86th pref.	100	Harlem 82d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 87th pref.	100	Harlem 83d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 88th pref.	100	Harlem 84th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 89th pref.	100	Harlem 85th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 90th pref.	100	Harlem 86th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 91st pref.	100	Harlem 87th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 92d pref.	100	Harlem 88th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 93d pref.	100	Harlem 89th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 94th pref.	100	Harlem 90th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 95th pref.	100	Harlem 91st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 96th pref.	100	Harlem 92d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 97th pref.	100	Harlem 93d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 98th pref.	100	Harlem 94th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 99th pref.	100	Harlem 95th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 100th pref.	100	Harlem 96th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 101st pref.	100	Harlem 97th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 102d pref.	100	Harlem 98th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 103d pref.	100	Harlem 99th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 104th pref.	100	Harlem 100th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 105th pref.	100	Harlem 101st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 106th pref.	100	Harlem 102d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 107th pref.	100	Harlem 103d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 108th pref.	100	Harlem 104th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 109th pref.	100	Harlem 105th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 110th pref.	100	Harlem 106th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 111th pref.	100	Harlem 107th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 112th pref.	100	Harlem 108th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 113th pref.	100	Harlem 109th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 114th pref.	100	Harlem 110th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 115th pref.	100	Harlem 111th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 116th pref.	100	Harlem 112th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 117th pref.	100	Harlem 113th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 118th pref.	100	Harlem 114th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 119th pref.	100	Harlem 115th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 120th pref.	100	Harlem 116th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 121st pref.	100	Harlem 117th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 122d pref.	100	Harlem 118th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 123d pref.	100	Harlem 119th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 124th pref.	100	Harlem 120th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 125th pref.	100	Harlem 121st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 126th pref.	100	Harlem 122d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 127th pref.	100	Harlem 123d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 128th pref.	100	Harlem 124th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 129th pref.	100	Harlem 125th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 130th pref.	100	Harlem 126th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 131st pref.	100	Harlem 127th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 132d pref.	100	Harlem 128th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 133d pref.	100	Harlem 129th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 134th pref.	100	Harlem 130th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 135th pref.	100	Harlem 131st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 136th pref.	100	Harlem 132d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 137th pref.	100	Harlem 133d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 138th pref.	100	Harlem 134th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 139th pref.	100	Harlem 135th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 140th pref.	100	Harlem 136th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 141st pref.	100	Harlem 137th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 142d pref.	100	Harlem 138th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 143d pref.	100	Harlem 139th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 144th pref.	100	Harlem 140th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 145th pref.	100	Harlem 141st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 146th pref.	100	Harlem 142d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 147th pref.	100	Harlem 143d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 148th pref.	100	Harlem 144th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 149th pref.	100	Harlem 145th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 150th pref.	100	Harlem 146th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 151st pref.	100	Harlem 147th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 152d pref.	100	Harlem 148th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 153d pref.	100	Harlem 149th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 154th pref.	100	Harlem 150th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 155th pref.	100	Harlem 151st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 156th pref.	100	Harlem 152d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 157th pref.	100	Harlem 153d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 158th pref.	100	Harlem 154th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 159th pref.	100	Harlem 155th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 160th pref.	100	Harlem 156th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 161st pref.	100	Harlem 157th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 162d pref.	100	Harlem 158th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 163d pref.	100	Harlem 159th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 164th pref.	100	Harlem 160th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 165th pref.	100	Harlem 161st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 166th pref.	100	Harlem 162d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 167th pref.	100	Harlem 163d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 168th pref.	100	Harlem 164th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 169th pref.	100	Harlem 165th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 170th pref.	100	Harlem 166th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 171st pref.	100	Harlem 167th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 172d pref.	100	Harlem 168th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 173d pref.	100	Harlem 169th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 174th pref.	100	Harlem 170th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 175th pref.	100	Harlem 171st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 176th pref.	100	Harlem 172d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 177th pref.	100	Harlem 173d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 178th pref.	100	Harlem 174th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 179th pref.	100	Harlem 175th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 180th pref.	100	Harlem 176th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 181st pref.	100	Harlem 177th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 182d pref.	100	Harlem 178th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 183d pref.	100	Harlem 179th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 184th pref.	100	Harlem 180th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 185th pref.	100	Harlem 181st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 186th pref.	100	Harlem 182d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 187th pref.	100	Harlem 183d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 188th pref.	100	Harlem 184th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 189th pref.	100	Harlem 185th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 190th pref.	100	Harlem 186th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 191st pref.	100	Harlem 187th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 192d pref.	100	Harlem 188th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 193d pref.	100	Harlem 189th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 194th pref.	100	Harlem 190th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 195th pref.	100	Harlem 191st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 196th pref.	100	Harlem 192d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 197th pref.	100	Harlem 193d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 198th pref.	100	Harlem 194th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 199th pref.	100	Harlem 195th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 200th pref.	100	Harlem 196th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 201st pref.	100	Harlem 197th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 202d pref.	100	Harlem 198th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 203d pref.	100	Harlem 199th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 204th pref.	100	Harlem 200th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 205th pref.	100	Harlem 201st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 206th pref.	100	Harlem 202d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 207th pref.	100	Harlem 203d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 208th pref.	100	Harlem 204th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 209th pref.	100	Harlem 205th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 210th pref.	100	Harlem 206th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 211th pref.	100	Harlem 207th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 212th pref.	100	Harlem 208th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 213th pref.	100	Harlem 209th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 214th pref.	100	Harlem 210th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 215th pref.	100	Harlem 211th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 216th pref.	100	Harlem 212th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 217th pref.	100	Harlem 213th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 218th pref.	100	Harlem 214th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 219th pref.	100	Harlem 215th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 220th pref.	100	Harlem 216th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 221st pref.	100	Harlem 217th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 222d pref.	100	Harlem 218th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 223d pref.	100	Harlem 219th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 224th pref.	100	Harlem 220th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 225th pref.	100	Harlem 221st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 226th pref.	100	Harlem 222d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 227th pref.	100	Harlem 223d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 228th pref.	100	Harlem 224th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 229th pref.	100	Harlem 225th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 230th pref.	100	Harlem 226th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 231st pref.	100	Harlem 227th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 232d pref.	100	Harlem 228th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 233d pref.	100	Harlem 229th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 234th pref.	100	Harlem 230th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 235th pref.	100	Harlem 231st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 236th pref.	100	Harlem 232d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 237th pref.	100	Harlem 233d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 238th pref.	100	Harlem 234th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 239th pref.	100	Harlem 235th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 240th pref.	100	Harlem 236th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 241st pref.	100	Harlem 237th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 242d pref.	100	Harlem 238th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 243d pref.	100	Harlem 239th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 244th pref.	100	Harlem 240th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 245th pref.	100	Harlem 241st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 246th pref.	100	Harlem 242d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 247th pref.	100	Harlem 243d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 248th pref.	100	Harlem 244th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 249th pref.	100	Harlem 245th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 250th pref.	100	Harlem 246th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 251st pref.	100	Harlem 247th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 252d pref.	100	Harlem 248th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 253d pref.	100	Harlem 249th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 254th pref.	100	Harlem 250th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 255th pref.	100	Harlem 251st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 256th pref.	100	Harlem 252d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 257th pref.	100	Harlem 253d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 258th pref.	100	Harlem 254th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 259th pref.	100	Harlem 255th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 260th pref.	100	Harlem 256th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 261st pref.	100	Harlem 257th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 262d pref.	100	Harlem 258th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 263d pref.	100	Harlem 259th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 264th pref.	100	Harlem 260th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 265th pref.	100	Harlem 261st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 266th pref.	100	Harlem 262d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 267th pref.	100	Harlem 263d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 268th pref.	100	Harlem 264th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 269th pref.	100	Harlem 265th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 270th pref.	100	Harlem 266th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 271st pref.	100	Harlem 267th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 272d pref.	100	Harlem 268th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 273d pref.	100	Harlem 269th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 274th pref.	100	Harlem 270th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 275th pref.	100	Harlem 271st pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 276th pref.	100	Harlem 272d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 277th pref.	100	Harlem 273d pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 278th pref.	100	Harlem 274th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 279th pref.	100	Harlem 275th pref.	100
Ala. & C. & P. Inc.	1,000	Am. Ex. 280th pref.	100	Harlem 276th pref.	100

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Liverpool Mails at all seasons of the year.
From Pier No. 45 NORTH RIVER, foot of Morton-st.
GERMANIC, Capt. Ismay.....Saturday, Dec. 11, 1 P. M.
REPUBLIC, Capt. Inman.....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleaves.....Thursday, Dec. 23, 9:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, Jan. 1, 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.
These steamers are of the largest size and unsurpassed in accommodations. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, thus affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Saloon, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Circulars and passage plan, No. 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
The splendid first-class full-powered steamers
SWITZERLAND.....Saturday, Dec. 11, 1 P. M.
NETHERLAND.....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. Second Cabin accommodations unequaled. State-rooms all on Main Deck.
No berths, meals or attendance carried.
First Cabin, $80 and $75. Second Cabin, $45.
Steerage to Antwerp, $20. Rotterdam, $21 40.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 10 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Clarkson-st.
Circassia.....Dec. 11, 2 P. M. | Anchoria.....Dec. 25, 11 A. M.
Devonia.....Dec. 18, 4 P. M. | Ethiopia.....Jan. 1, 4 P. M.
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $20.
NEW YORK TO LONDONDERRY.
From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Italia.....Dec. 18, 9 A. M. | Alsatia.....Dec. 25, 9 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $20. Drafts issued.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Dec. 16, 4 P. M.
First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $20. Return tickets, $100; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, outward, $30.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.
HERMANN.....Dec. 8 | SILESIA.....Dec. 22
LESSING.....Dec. 15 | WIELAND.....Dec. 30
Passage at reduced rates to London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $30; Second Cabin, $20; Steerage, $20. Through tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg or Havre, $22.
KUNHARD & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
MAIN.....Sat. Dec. 11 | DONAU.....Sat. Dec. 25
MOSEL.....Sat. Dec. 18 | RHEIN.....Sat. Jan. 1
First Cabin.....$80
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28, can be had from pier between 3d and 4th sts., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

MONARCH LINE. NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Splendid new, fast steamers, each 4,700 tons burden, leave docks adjoining Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
PERSIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 11
ARMENIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 18
Saloon passage, with very superior accommodation, $75. No steerage passengers taken on eastward voyage. Through tickets to Antwerp and Paris for passage from London to New-York at low rates.
For freight and passage apply to
PATTON, VICKERS & CO., Agents, 5 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
ROTTERDAM.....Wednesday, Dec. 15
MAAS.....Wednesday, Dec. 22
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, Jan. 5
Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $40. Steerage, $20.
H. MAAS, General Agent, No. 7 William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 1 W. MORRIS,
87 & 89 Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 50 P'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 42 North River, (new No. 33,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF RACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, Dec. 11
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. FISHER.....Wednesday, Dec. 15
These steamers are connected by coast steamers to Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and steamers for Florida, via inside Route, and steamer St. Johns, via Florida Line, to Jacksonville and all points on the St. Johns River.
GEO. YONGE, Jr., Agent, GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Union Office. Ocean S. S. Co., Pier 35 E. R.
317 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Gen'l Agt. S. I. & W. R. R.,
261 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA, and MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
AND SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA, TABASCO.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Thursday, Dec. 9
These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small tables in dining-room, and carry a surgeon without charge.
S. S. City of Merida will leave N. Orleans Dec. 10 and Jan. 6 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, 31 and 32 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For the Isthmus of Panama:
Steam-ship CHARTER OAK, Saturday, Dec. 11, 9 o'clock
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Dec. 25, 12 M.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA.
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW YORK.....Sat. Dec. 18, 9 P. M.
Through tickets and lowest rates to all points in Europe.
Passengers for SAN FRANCISCO SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply to Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
H. J. SULLY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
ONLY WEEKLY LINE OF AMERICAN STEAMERS.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 2 P. M.
Steamers accommodations for passengers.
R. R. HAGARTY.....Saturday, Dec. 4
R. R. NEWPORT NEW.....Thursday, Dec. 16
R. R. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Dec. 23
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
R. R. OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11
R. R. MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight and passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, C. H. YONGE, Jr., Genl Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 4 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. YOUNG.....Wednesday, Dec. 1
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 36 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

DRY GOODS.

CRAPE VEILS AND TRIMMINGS MENDED to their former color, either black or colored, and dyed. E. GOSS, 1 Astor House, Broadway.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of artificial flowers, ostrich feathers, and fancy goods in New-York will be found at No. 19 Bond-st.
JAMES S. BURNS & SON.

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA CANAL.

"The Universal Company."

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTEROCEANIC CANAL THROUGH THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, UNDER THE PRESIDENCY AND MANAGEMENT OF

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS,

PRESIDENT OF THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY, AND WITH THE PATRONAGE AND ASSISTANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL BANKS AND BANKERS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

ISSUE

OF 500,000 SHARES OF 500 FRANCS EACH,

according to terms of organization deposited with Mr. Champertier de Ribes, Notary Public in Paris, the

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

will be organized with a capital of 300 millions of francs, consisting of

500,000 shares of 500 francs.

10,000 shares have been reserved according to terms of organization for the original grantees, in consideration for expenses incurred and grants ceded by them to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the remaining 490,000 shares being offered for public subscription.

Conditions of the Subscription.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IS FAR, 500 francs per share, payable as follows:

25 francs ($4 80) on subscription.

100 francs on allotment to be made within thirty days from date of emission.

The remaining 375 francs will be subject to call as may be deemed necessary by the Council of Administration, notice of which will be published at least three months in advance. No such call, however, can be made before the expiration of one year from the date of subscription.

After payment of 250 francs the shares can be exchanged for bonds, by the consent of the stockholders at a general meeting.

The owner of each twenty shares is entitled to one vote in the general meetings.

Interest at the rate of five per cent. on all sums paid in will be paid during the progress of the work.

Eighty per cent. of the net earnings will be distributed to the shareholders according to the terms of organization.

The requirements for official quotation will be fulfilled soon after the organization of the company.

THE PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION will be opened

in EUROPE and AMERICA

on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of December, 1880.

The distribution of shares subscribed will be made pro rata of the total subscriptions, without distinction of nationality.

The following privileged subscriptions are not subject to reduction:

First—The shareholders and delegates of the Suez Canal Company have the privilege of subscribing to one Panama share for each share or delegation of the Suez Canal Company.

Second—The original subscribers to the Panama Canal Company have the privilege of subscribing for these Panama shares in proportion to their former subscription.

In order to avail themselves of this right the privileged subscribers occupying the first 25 francs should present their Suez Bonds, or their certificates proving their original Panama Subscription, to the respective Banking Houses.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received in PARIS by the COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL DE SUEZ, COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE,
SOCIETE DE DEPOTS ET DE COMPTES COURANTS,
SOCIETE GENERALE POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT DU COMMERCE ET DE L'INDUSTRIE EN FRANCE,
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS,
CREDIT LYONNAIS,
SOCIETE FINANCIERE DE PARIS,
BANQUE D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
and at all the offices of their branches and Inland and Foreign Correspondents.

Also, in ENGLAND, GERMANY, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY, RUSSIA, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, SWITZERLAND, DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY, TURKEY, AND EGYPT, at the special houses designated.

THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION HAS APPOINTED A SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN AMERICA TO REPRESENT THE COMPANY IN THIS EMISSION.

UNDER THE AUTHORITY SO GIVEN, THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

MESSRS.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Special American Committee.
NEW-YORK CITY.

The agency in this City of the CREDIT LYONNAIS, Equitable Building, is also authorized to receive subscriptions.

CONTINENTAL

Mining Investment Company

RICHARD VOSE, President.
O. C. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

Offices, 165 & 167 Broadway New-York.

Capital, $500,000.

Shares $10 Each, full paid and unassessable.

A limited quantity of the above Stock is open for subscription at par, and offers the only existing opportunity for the profitable investment of moderate sums in Mining Operations on

A Legitimate Business Basis.

Prospectus and full information sent on application to the Secretary as above.

NOTICE.

TO HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY FOUR PER CENT. RAILROAD CONFERENCE BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 7, 1880.
The Sinking Fund Commission of the City of Allegheny, Penn., hereby give notice that they are ready to retire at any time after Dec. 10, 1880, the following outstanding Four Per Cent. Railroad Conference Bonds, issued by said city under act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 10, 1862, entitled an "Act relative to the Railroad Indebtedness of the City of Allegheny," viz.: Nos. 142, 143, 158, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 220, 230, 231, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273,

EIGHT MEN IN A QUANDARY

MEMBERS OR NOT MEMBERS OF A NEW ORGANIZATION.

HEATED DISCUSSION AT A MEETING OF THE "AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE"—PUT ON COMMITTEES WITHOUT KNOWLEDGE—CALLING IN VAIN FOR ONE CLARKE—INDIGNANT WITHDRAWALS.

The "American Chamber of Commerce, Manufactures, Trade, and Agriculture," is an institution organized under a charter passed by Congress during the Summer of 1879, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York. Its ostensible purpose, as set forth by its founder, one G. W. Chater Clarke, is "the originating and promoting of measures for the benefit of trade, manufactures, and agriculture in the United States." Its real object, according to Mr. George P. Rowell, Dundas Dick, and a number of other well-known gentlemen who have been by various means induced to identify themselves with this "Chamber of Commerce," is to furnish G. W. Chater Clarke with the means of living sumptuously without working. The organization embraces the names of 227 gentlemen, many of whom are prominent citizens of this City and of different parts of the country. Some of them joined the American Chamber of Commerce in good faith, paid their five-dollar initiation fee to G. W. Chater Clarke, and are now heartily ashamed of their connection with the institution. Other names, it is alleged, have been printed in the list of members without authority. Several meetings of the organization have been held in this City, at which sundry committees have been appointed, composed of prominent men, who, when called upon, have denied all knowledge of the organization, and peremptorily refused to serve on the alleged committees. At a recent meeting a special committee on a permanent exhibition, to be held in this City, was appointed, no one knows by whom, as the so-called Chairman, L. M. Bates, of Bates, Reed & Cooley, denies that he made the appointments. It consists, according to the circular issued by G. W. Chater Clarke, of 227 gentlemen, selected from all parts of the country, with power to add to their number. The Chamber has offices "on paper" in Washington and in this City, and "Commissioners" in every State and Territory. Of the nature of this American Chamber of Commerce, the proceedings of the semi-annual meeting, which was held in the Hoffman House yesterday morning, will give to those hereafter approached in its behalf a very accurate idea.

The circular calling this remarkable meeting was sent from Washington Nov. 1, and presumably reached every gentleman ostensibly connected with the Chamber. It was signed by Charles Pearson, Secretary, and in response to the call eight gentlemen appeared in the large parlor of the Hoffman House at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. They were J. W. Bennett, one of the Secretaries; J. H. Crosby, George P. Rowell, the advertising agent; Dundas Dick, W. A. Shepard, of the American Mining Exchange; Col. D. W. C. Sprague, H. L. Bean, of Reno, Nev., and the Hon. T. S. Gold, of West Cornwall, Conn. The latter gentleman had discovered that he was a member for the first time on receiving his invitation to participate in the meeting. Only one grate fire burned in the parlor, and the room was very chilly, but before the meeting adjourned most of the members were warm enough, if hot blood can be said to warm one. Two small boys sat at a round table in the middle of the room and recorded the names of members as they entered, but their duties were not arduous. Mr. G. W. Chater Clarke was conspicuous by his absence from the meeting, although he was in the Hoffman House before the session began. He was loudly called for by the indignant members of the meeting, which constituted a vast majority of the eight in attendance, but he failed to respond. The TIMES reporter was told that G. W. Chater Clarke had received an intimation that his presence would be distasteful. If this be so, the intimation was a false one, for, as the developments showed, he was the only man who could answer the many unpleasant questions which were showered upon the head of the defenseless Secretary, Mr. Bennett. This gentleman has only recently entered the American Chamber of Commerce, and his position was anything but pleasant. Mr. Bennett called the meeting to order at 10:30, and nominated J. B. Crosby for Chairman. Mr. Crosby was elected unanimously. He said the object of the meeting was to hear reports from the different committees, and to present resolutions on the different subjects covered by the Chamber. The most important committee was that on a permanent exhibition, and the Chairman was ready to hear any report from the committee.

Mr. Rowell arose at this point and said: "I find my name in this circular as a member of that committee. I have never received any notice of my appointment, nor any notice of any meeting of such a committee. I, therefore, have no report to make."

Dundas Dick said: "I am also a member of the committee, I see by this circular, but I have received no certificate of membership in this Chamber. The by-laws require the Secretary to notify every member of his election, and also to give him an engraved certificate of membership. I am not aware that anybody has received such a certificate. I got a receipt from Mr. Clarke for my money, but not from the Treasurer. Now, I want to know if any member has received his certificate." "I don't know," said Mr. Bennett. "Has the certificate been engraved?" he was asked. "I can't answer that question," was the reply. "Well, then," asked Mr. Dick, "who can answer it? I think you had better get Mr. Clarke in here. He seems to be the only man who knows anything about this Chamber of Commerce." "If Mr. Clarke don't see fit to come in here I can't help that," said Mr. Bennett.

Mr. Dick insisted on knowing whether he had been legally elected a member of the Chamber, or whether Clarke had simply taken his $5 and put his name on the roll. The minutes of the meeting at which it is alleged that he was elected could not be found, and while the squabble was at its height Mr. Bennett was called from the room. On his return he said that Mr. Clarke had been in and was in a hurry to go down town, and had no time to attend the meeting. He had stopped to assure Mr. Bennett that if the United States Board of Trade, with which he is now connected, ceases to exist, as there is reason to believe that it soon, he would not entertain the idea of becoming President of the American Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Dick at once returned to the subject which had been interrupted. "I want to know," he said, "who appointed all the committees of this special committee on a permanent exhibition, of one of which I am a member. Mr. Clarke told me L. M. Bates did it. Mr. Bates tells me he had nothing to do with it, and says that if his name is used again without his authority he shall take legal proceedings against Clarke for it."

Mr. Bennett by this time was growing red in the face. "I can't answer all these questions," he said. "If there has been any irregularity in the proceedings I can't tell anything about it. As for me, I am willing to call a conference between these gentlemen and myself, and see if we can't straighten this matter out. I am willing to take the blame myself, if there has been any irregularity."

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Mr. Rowell thought the question was a proper one, and that it should be answered. He, however, said that, whether the committees were regularly appointed or not, they certainly imagined that they were committees, and he should like to hear some of their reports. He asked H. L. Bean, from the Committee on Mines, what he had to say. Mr. Bean held he was entitled to know how the committees were formed. Like Mr. Dick, he found that many members knew nothing whatever of their appointment. He had been traveling in California for several months, and had spoken to his mining friends about the establishment of a permanent exhibition in this City. They all entered heartily into the scheme, and were willing to take stock in such an enterprise, besides paying $600 for the privilege of placing their exhibits in the building. This enterprise Mr. Bean thought very highly of, but it could not be done by the "American Chamber of Commerce." To be successful, it must be entirely distinct from any organization against which there is a breath of suspicion. A company of well-known men, in whom capitalists will have confidence, must be formed, said Mr. Bean, before he could pledge his Pacific coast friends to take all the stock required of them.

Mr. Shepard asked that the list of the Committee on a Permanent Exhibition be read. The Secretary read it, and stated that Napoleon J. Haines, of the firm of Haines Brothers, piano manufacturers, had agreed to act as Chairman of the committee. "Who asked him, and to whom did he promise?" asked Mr. Rowell. "I think I understood it from Mr. Clarke," said Mr. Bennett. "Mr. Clarke told me that there was lots of odds and ends here," said Mr. Dick. "and perhaps you'll find something in the papers about Mr. Haines." Mr. Bennett's face by this time was flushed. "What's Mr. Clarke to us, or we to Mr. Clarke," he said angrily. "I wish you wouldn't interject his name so often. We can get along well enough without Mr. Clarke."

Mr. Dick—But he says that L. M. Bates appointed me on the sub-committee, and Mr. Bates says he didn't.

Mr. Shepard—Then it appears that you are not a sub-committee (laughter) and you are pulled down from your high place?

Chairman Crosby here suggested that, if the American Chamber of Commerce had no business to transact, an adjournment would be in order. Nobody moved to adjourn, and Mr. Shepard having the floor, said he proposed to keep it. "We eight gentlemen," he said, "did not meet here to look at each other, but to transact the business of the American Chamber of Commerce. Our minutes are not here, and Mr. Clarke is not here, and without them our action seems to me like the play of 'Hamlet' with Hamlet left out. It was his massive brain that evolved the whole thing. (Laughter.) We stand here at a great disadvantage without them. It is almost a farce. Here are six or seven men out of an organization of 227, and what are we doing? We are being laughed at. I have been taunted personally for my connection with this Chamber of Commerce. We cannot note the names of gentlemen who don't want them used, but we have a noble list on the Committee for a Permanent Exhibition, and that part of the movement ought to be vitalized, and it can be vitalized. I agree with Mr. Bean that the permanent exhibition cannot be entirely divorced from the American Chamber of Commerce."

Mr. Bennett offered a resolution which he thought would cover this part of the business. It was to the effect that it is the sense of this meeting that the Committee on a Permanent Exhibition be called together as soon as possible, to perfect the plans for the creation of which it was appointed, and that a special committee of five be appointed to report to the committee the necessity for speedy action. Mr. Rowell said he desired to offer a substitute. "This American Chamber of Commerce," he said, "was referred to in the New-York Chamber of Commerce last Thursday as a fraudulent institution, as a 'one-man' organization. We can't patch it up now. Something new must be started, and then, if it is a first-class institution, in the hands of first-class men, it may succeed. I therefore propose to put ourselves squarely on the record—those of us who have been deceived—by the passage of this resolution, which I offer as a substitute for Mr. Bennett's:

Resolved, That we recommend the public to beware of the institution called the American Chamber of Commerce.

Dundas Dick seconded the resolution, and then the fires which had been smouldering under the thin covering of parliamentary courtesy broke forth. Secretary Bennett jumped to his feet, and denounced Mr. Rowell in unmeasured terms. "We cannot," he shouted, "regard this resolution in any other light than as a direct insult to every gentleman in this room. What have we done that we should be paraded before the reporters of the public press in this outrageous manner? It is a greater insult when we reflect that it is not said to us privately, but that this man has the audacity to present it in this public manner! I am as innocent as he is of any wrong motives in being connected with this Chamber of Commerce. It is my belief that he has done this to insult me personally and every gentleman present, and I hold him to the responsibility of an act which no gentleman would commit."

"Want Mr. Clarke ashamed to come into this room?" asked Dundas Dick.

"He had no time to come into the room," said Mr. Bennett. "I protest as an individual who was honestly brought into this movement. If Mr. Rowell has a spark of manhood in him he will withdraw that resolution."

Dundas Dick—On every question which has been asked here, about which the Secretary ought to know, he confesses that he knows nothing. His remarks about Mr. Rowell are entirely out of place. Mr. Rowell is very severe, but there is something wrong about this Chamber of Commerce, and the public ought to know it. The question is simply shall we stop the whole business, right here and now?

Col. Sprague—It is a simple admission that every man here is a scoundrel!

Mr. Shepard moved to lay the substitute on the table, but Mr. Rowell at this point expressed his willingness to withdraw it. "I believe," he said, "that it represents the conviction of every gentleman present, but if it is thought unwise to pass it, I am willing to withdraw it. I shall not trouble the Chamber any more." Mr. Bean said he had joined the Chamber believing that it was legitimately organized, but his eyes were now opened. "I do not want to be identified with an organization conducted in this loose manner," he said, "and I now withdraw from the American Chamber of Commerce." Upon motion of Mr. Shepard the meeting adjourned until Thursday, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., when an effort will be made to induce as many as possible of the Committee on Permanent Exhibition to be present. This scheme it is proposed to push forward, but G. W. Chater Clarke's American Chamber of Commerce practically came to a violent end in the Hoffman House yesterday.

INWOOD PROBABLY THE SITE.

AGREED UPON IN COMMITTEE—FORMAL GIVING UP OF THE PARK.

The Executive Committee of the United States International Commission has yielded to the pressure of public opinion, and withdrawn all claim to any part of Central Park as a location for the World's Fair of 1883, and Mr. Price, the Secretary, sent a notification to that effect to the Park Commissioners last evening. The committee met at the rooms of the commission, No. 317 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, at 3:30, and remained in session two hours, at the end of which time the Inwood site was practically determined on. Mr. W. L. Strong presided, and Mr. Samuel A. Haines, Chairman of the Committee on Sites, presented a supplementary report, in which are given briefly the facts and conditions relating to each of the sites visited by the committee. Each proposed site is taken up, and the objections to all of them except to Inwood are given. With regard to the Manhattan-square site, the report says it cannot be reached by the Hudson River Railroad, and the committee is not prepared to report the terms upon which it can be procured, nor the cost of preparing it for the Exhibition. Of the Morningside and Riverside Park site the report says: "In embracing in its area the property of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, and while it is almost unexceptionable in most respects, the indisposition of the owners of that property to make any terms for its use by the commission renders it unavailable for the purpose proposed, it not being the desire of the commission to resort to legal measures to obtain possession of the property." The Washington Heights site, while for picturesque effect and ample area adequate for all purposes of the Exhibition, is by the peculiar conformation of the land and the approaches to it rendered practically unavailable. Its distance from water communication and want of facilities for transportation are deemed sufficient to postpone the consideration of Fleetwood while more available sites can be secured, and Fort Morris has been objected to as malarious, although its friends deny the charge. Astoria and Prospect Park do not come within the provisions of the law creating the commission, which provides for the holding of the Exhibition in Park in this City, and for this reason their consideration is postponed.

With regard to the Inwood site the report says: "It is what is more familiarly known as the Parade Ground, having at one time been selected by the Park Commissioners and Gen. Shaler for that purpose. It extends from Dyckman-street to Two Hundred and Eleventh-street, and lies between Sherman-avenue and the Harlem River. It contains about 250 acres, which are level or gently undulating. It is served with gas and Croton water. It is thought by competent authorities to be easily accessible by railroad and river transportation. It is 11 miles from the City Hall, and is not yet reached by the elevated railroads, but undoubtedly would be should the Exhibition be held on it. Three roads are already projected to a point near the proposed grounds. The drives to the ground are very broad and beautiful. The use of the site is offered free of all expense to the commission. Altogether Inwood possesses very many advantages as a site for the Exhibition." The Manhattan site is spoken highly of, but the committee believe that the conditions on which the property could be secured would be too onerous for the commission to assume. The report in concluding requests the Executive Committee to notify the Park Commissioners that all applications for permission to use Central Park it is deemed advisable to withdraw. The report then says that in order to secure so far as possible the early, harmonious, and active co-operation of the entire country in order to obtain success for the Exhibition in 1883, the committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereby instruct the Committee on Sites to prepare and report to this committee the exact boundaries of the Inwood site, and the terms, which we understand to be free of cost, on which the property is offered for this purpose, and also to acquire all needful information as regards accessibility, matters of transportation, &c.

After a short debate the report was adopted, and the resolution accompanying it was passed unanimously. The Committee on Subscriptions was instructed to consult with the merchants, manufacturers, and other business men of the City, and ascertain to what extent they will aid the commission by way of subscriptions, and the meeting then adjourned until next Monday afternoon at 3:30.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE MUDDLE.

JUDGE M'CUE'S DECISION IN THE SUIT OF LEICH AND FYBURN.

Under the operation of the One-head bill passed by the last Legislature, ex-Police and Excise Commissioners Leich and Fyburn, of Brooklyn, were deprived of office. Gen. James Jourdan was appointed sole head of the Police Department, and Messrs. Stears and Colell were appointed Commissioners of Excise. The ousted Commissioners commenced suit against Commissioner Jourdan, and asked for relief in three particulars, stated by Judge McCue in a decision rendered by him yesterday, as follows:

First—Restraining the defendant from issuing any order to the Superintendent of Police and others directing them to take no orders from the plaintiffs or either of them.

Second—Restraining the defendant from refusing to act with the plaintiffs as Commissioners of Police and Excise.

Third—That this court shall decree and establish that the plaintiffs and each of them respectively are Police Commissioners of the city of Brooklyn and entitled to act as such.

The matters involved in the first two clauses have already been disposed of in other suits, in which it was decided that Commissioner Jourdan could not be restrained as prayed for by the plaintiffs. As to the third branch of relief asked for, Judge McCue says: "I am of the opinion that no such relief can be given in this action. The title to the office cannot now be tried. The defendant is in the office under judicial decision, and under color of appointment claiming to be the sole head of the Police Department. The plaintiffs are out of office. The court cannot in this action decree their restoration to office, but resort must be had to another proceeding to determine whether the plaintiffs are the Police Commissioners of the city of Brooklyn, and entitled to act as such. In the view of the law as applicable to the fact, I regard it as useless to discuss, even much less decide, whether the appointment and qualification of Mr. Stears have become perfected, or whether the refusal of the Mayor to approve of the bond filed by him still makes his appointment incomplete. I submit these views to the respective counsel for their guidance, in order that they may, before the cause is formally decided, submit to give in writing such a statement of the facts as they may deem established by the evidence, and such rulings of law as they may require me to make. I shall grant no costs of the action. When commenced the plaintiffs had proper standing in court. That they are now entitled to final judgment in their favor is the result of facts which have arisen since, and the occurrence of which they could not have foreseen."

The inference conveyed in Judge McCue's decision, that the ousted Police and Excise Commissioners may possibly be returned to office, has given rise to a great deal of anxious discussion among politicians and liquor-dealers, who either hope to benefit by a change or fear evil results to themselves if the old Commissioners are reinstated.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The special committee report that the American subscriptions to the Panama canal project amount to $6,800,000 to date.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will read in Steinway Hall this evening before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York.

The Empire City Athletic Club will give an entertainment in Turn Hall Tuesday evening. The programme will include boxing, club swinging, exercises on the horizontal bar, and Graeco-Roman wrestling.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Mann will address the Temperance Congress in Cooper Union this evening. The Rev. L. D. Bevan, D. D., will preside, and the Plymouth choir, led by Mr. Henry Camp, will furnish the music.

The Directors of the Columbia College Boat Club met last evening at the residence of Dr. Sayre, No. 295 Fifth-avenue, and the Secretary said that no answer had been received to the challenge sent to Cornell College a month ago.

The Rev. George Müller, founder of the orphan asylums at Bristol, England, and now on an evangelistic tour through this country, arrived at the Rossmore Hotel yesterday. He intends to hold Gospel meetings in this and other cities during December.

Henry Freeman, chief clerk of the Steamboat Inspectors, pleaded guilty, yesterday, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, to an indictment for embezzlement of Government moneys. He was remanded for sentence to Ludlow-Street Jail.

Mrs. John Wylie Barrow, of No. 313 East Seventeenth-street, opened a parlor fair yesterday for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Florence, Italy. There is a large assortment of laces and ladies' fancy articles, and the rooms were visited yesterday by a large number of ladies.

Patrolman Cornelius J. McCarthy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was tried before Commissioners French and Mason yesterday on the charge of having accepted a bribe of $3 to liberate a prisoner. The policeman denied the charge, and the case was referred to the board for decision.

Mr. T. F. Lee, of this City, while on a trip to Boston last Monday night, by the Shore Line route, was robbed, while in a sleeping-car, of a gold watch and chain, a pocket-book containing between $45 and $55, and a fine diagonal cloth vest. It is supposed that the thieves left the train at Providence.

Frederick Burmeister was hurt some months ago by a chain falling upon his head from the elevated railroad structure at Ninth-avenue and Fifty-third-street. He sued the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, and yesterday obtained a verdict for $2,000 damages, in the Superior Court, before Judge Speir and a jury.

During the month of November there were 169 fires in this City, involving a loss of $81,475 on buildings and $194,123 on contents. The insurance on buildings was $727,485 and on contents $680,085. The uninsured loss was on buildings $645, and on contents $6,555. The number of fires during the corresponding month last year was 163.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange "listed" the following securities yesterday: $6,000,000 prior lien bonds and $35,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad Company, and $600,000 additional consolidated mortgage bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction resolved at their meeting yesterday to reduce the fares on the steam-boats of the department plying between Blackwell's, Ward's, Hart's, and Randall's Islands as follows: To Blackwell's Island, from 20 to 20 cents; to Ward's and Randall's Islands, from 40 to 30 cents, and to Hart's Island, from 80 to 40 cents.

The Women's Exchange, No. 4 East Twenty-first-street, presents a large assortment of holiday attractions. In the basement the appetite is tempted by a display of good things. The first floor is devoted to embroidery, China, and fancy goods, and the second is given up to a large display of dolls and toys for the children. The Women's Exchange is a praiseworthy institution, and deserves patronage.

After listening to arguments for and against the proposed widening of Gansevoort and West Thirteenth streets, the Board of Street Opening and Improvement adjourned yesterday without taking action in the matter. Mayor Cooper and President Morris, of the Board of Aldermen, were appointed a committee to inspect the property the widening is expected to benefit. They will take the trip together on Saturday.

While Mr. Samuel Broneman, aged 68, a retired merchant, was in the store No. 183 Canal-street yesterday, he was taken suddenly ill. A coach was procured, and he was driven home, but he died in the coach soon after he had left the store. The remains were taken to the Mulberry-street Police station, and thence, by order of Coroner Ellinger, were removed to his residence, No. 313 East Eighteenth-street.

The sealed package containing the remains of Lieut. Irving, of British Navy, who belonged to the Franklin expedition, will be sent to Glasgow on the steam-ship Circassia, of the Anchor Line, which sails on Saturday. The remains were brought from the Arctic regions by Lieut. Schwatka. Relatives of Lieut. Irving, who reside near Glasgow, petitioned the British Government to ask for the remains. Our Government placed them at the disposal of the British Consul here, who undertook the duty of sending them home.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, yesterday, Everett P. Wheeler was elected permanent Chairman. By-laws were adopted, and a special Committee on Legislation was appointed, to urge on Congress the passage of measures favoring the reform of the civil service. A number of letters from persons in different States were read, offering to form local associations. The association is non-partisan in its character, embracing in its membership both Republicans and Democrats.

A meeting of the creditors of Moore, Jenkins & Co. was held at No. 137 Franklin-street on Tuesday, Mr. B. Lichtenstein in the chair. The report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting was received. The committee recommended the acceptance of a proposition made on behalf of Moore, Jenkins & Co. to pay 25 per cent on the amount of their debts within 30 days, provided that 90 per cent in amount of the unsecured creditors acceded to this arrangement. A resolution in favor of accepting the offer was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The report of the mail matter received from and delivered by carriers in the Post Office during the month of November shows that 497 carriers were employed, who each made 7 delivery and 19 collection trips daily. The matter delivered was as follows: Registered letters, 94,283; mail letters, 4,505,011; mail postals, 778,770; local letters, 2,615,359; local postal cards, 1,052,318; newspapers, &c., 1,332,790. The mail collected was: Letters, 3,606,766; postal cards, 1,004,703; newspapers, 809,126. The total postage on local matter delivered was $138,100 98, and the amount paid to carriers as salaries was $84,881.

At the quarterly meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday the Executive Committee presented a report showing that the profits of the quarter ended Sept. 30 were over-estimated by $88,218 92. The official figures are: Surplus July 1, $468,255 14; net profits of quarter, $1,070,827 71; total, $1,474,082 85. The net expenditures were $1,273,963 95, leaving a surplus on Oct. 1 of $196,120 90. The net profits of the quarter ending Dec. 31 (partly estimated) are set down as $951,805 62, making a total of $1,149,926 48. Deducting $402,000 for expenses and $518,061 50 for dividend, a surplus will remain of $229,864 98.

The Board of Education held an adjourned meeting yesterday, at which a letter was received from ex-Commissioner Klamroth, declining his nomination as School Trustee of the Nineteenth Ward. The declination was accepted, and Mr. Joseph Koch was appointed to fill the vacancy. A communication from Mr. Morris K. Jesup was read setting forth the advantages of the Museum of Natural History to the youth of the City, in affording them opportunities for education. He suggested that a committee should be appointed to decide upon the best method of carrying out the ideas embodied in his letter. The matter was referred to the Committee on Studies.

Proposals for supplying gas for the markets, armories, and public buildings of the City for the year 1881 were opened yesterday in the Department of Public Works. The New-York and Metropolitan Gas Companies bid $1.75 per 1,000 feet for 20-candle gas; the Manhattan Gas Company bid the same amount for 18-candle gas; the Municipal Gas Company asked $1 80 per 1,000-feet for 22-candle gas, and the Harlem Gas Company offered 16-candle gas at $2 25 per 1,000 feet. The Brush Electric Light Company sent in a proposition to light the drill-room of the Twenty-second Regiment armory with four electric lights for $266 for four months.

Chief Supervisor and Commissioner John I. Davenport was again before United States Commissioner Lyman yesterday, in the matter of the application made by Tammany Hall to remove him from office for alleged exercises of authority in the election of 1878. Solomon Jacobs, Levi Cohen, and John Aufenanger were examined as witnesses. Jacobs and Cohen acknowledged that the same amount for 16-candle gas; the Municipal Gas Company asked $1 80 per 1,000-feet for 22-candle gas, and the Harlem Gas Company offered 16-candle gas at $2 25 per 1,000 feet. The Brush Electric Light Company sent in a proposition to light the drill-room of the Twenty-second Regiment armory with four electric lights for $266 for four months.

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The examination on the application of the British Government for the extradition of Robert Samuel Bowdan, on a charge of forgery in Armagh, Ireland, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer argued in favor of the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that there was no evidence that he had committed a forgery, and that there was nothing to show that the Joseph Owen, whose name was alleged to have been forged or "plastered on the bill of exchange," was the same man who figured in the affidavits. F. F. Marbury, counsel for the British Government, opposed the motion, and an adjournment was taken until Saturday.

The third annual meeting of the United States Mutual Accident Association was held last evening at No. 409 Broadway. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed an increase in membership from 656 to 2,597, and that $18,000 was paid as indemnity to members and beneficiaries of deceased members. The following board of officers and Directors were elected: President—Charles B. Peet; Vice-President—William Brinkerhoff; Secretary—James R. Pitcher; Treasurer—E. E. Perry; Board of Directors—William E. Tefft, W. S. Gilmore, George C. Clark, Ferdinand P. Earle, James S. Leads, William Gibson, William Bro. Smith, Leopold Wormser, Decatur M. Sawyer.

BROOKLYN.

The committee appointed by the Democratic General Committee to ascertain if any members of that body had been guilty of treachery at the last election, and also if any fraud had been committed, reported that Garfield tickets were found in Democratic pens in several instances and that, in the opinion of the committee, the Democrats of the county were dissatisfied with the present organization. No charge of fraud was made against any member of the General Committee.

The New-England Society of Brooklyn has elected the following Directors to serve during the ensuing year: B. D. Silliman, Ripley Ropes, H. W. Hunt, W. B. Kendall, W. H. Lyon, A. S. Barnes, C. E. Pratt, John Winslow, Charles Storrs, H. W. Slocums, G. H. Fisher, and A. W. Tenney. The annual dinner will be given on the 21st inst. President Hayes, Gen. Grant, the Hon. William M. Evarts, the Rev. H. W. Beecher, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen, have already accepted invitations to the dinner.

Testimony was taken yesterday before Judge Cooke in the matter of the application of Mrs. Jessie Lothian for the custody of her three children. Mrs. Lothian desires to take them to Iowa, but their father, from whom Mrs. Lothian separated, desires to keep them in Brooklyn. Mrs. Lothian charged that her husband obtained money under false pretenses from her brother, and the defendant charged that his wife had traveled with another man. This charge was made, it was said, to prevent Mrs. Lothian from obtaining possession of her children, and the judge pronounced it to be without foundation. He could not, however, he said, allow Mrs. Lothian to take her children out of the State. Her proper remedy, he said, was a divorce.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supervisor Barrett, of the town of Bedford, has introduced a resolution in the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, calling upon the authorities of Westchester Protestant Orphan Asylum for a detailed report showing the number and names of those now in that institution, when they came there, where from, what officer brought them, and what magistrate committed them. It is known that since this institution has been investigated, and the Supervisors think it should receive attention in that direction now.

In the Westchester County Jail, at White Plains, there is no provision made for the separation of the sexes. A number of the ladies of Westchester County have signed a petition for presentation to the Legislature, and also to the County Board of Supervisors, praying that something be done to remedy this evil. If it can be done in no other way, it is suggested that a separate building be erected for the incarceration of women. They also call attention to a like state of affairs at the County Alms-house. The plan has met with general approval in the county, and it is probable that a new building will be erected.

RUBINSTEIN'S "TOWER OF BABEL."

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The first performance in America of Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel" was given in the Central Music Hall last night by the Apollo Club, the Director, Mr. Tomlins, producing the choruses with great success. Whitney, of Boston; Fritsch, of New-York, and McWade, of Chicago, were the soloists. The performance was enthusiastically received by a large audience. The piece will be produced in New-York next month.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
For over thirty-four years
DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT
Has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery; taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches, and Swellings externally, and FOR A BOTTLE HAS EVER RETURNED; many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by Druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 46 Murray-st.—*Advertisement.*

COGNAC BRANDIES—Superior quality bottled by the shippers: RIVIERE, GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC offered as popular prices to consumers for introduction. Seven standard grades from $1 to $3 50 per bottle. DONON, CLEMENT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., Sole Agents for the United States.—*Advertisement.*

FOR STYLISH PEOPLE.
The most graceful shaped ULSTERS and other top coats in the world; prices, $14 and upward; same to order. JAQUES & CO., the originators, Nos. 254 and 256 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Scythia, for Liverpool.—Ethan Allen, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Budgett, Louis Brush, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Baremore, W. H. Belknap, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Carvalho Borges, Mrs. da Bernales and two children, Miss Fleischer, Miss Brown, John Bigelow, Miss Cargill, Herbert W. Cassells, W. J. Crulkshank, Frank S. Collins, W. F. Davies Colley, C. E. Channell, Mr. Dunn, Mr. William Dickey, Mrs. and Miss Dunbar, Prof. Boyd Dawkins, Edward Engel, Mrs. Katie Evans, Robert M. Grinnell, Miss Rose Goodyear, Franklin B. Gowen, John Fee Grenfell, F. St. L. Grenfell, F. R. Goode, Edmund Gollibrand, Frederick Hornig, Mr. Resse, H. Holbrook, L. Huffer, Jr., Mr. Hufnagel, A. Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Lincoln and child, Alfred Lichfield, Joseph Strauss, Mr. Smyth, Mrs. G. F. Smith and three children, William Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sewell, J. Sasso, William R. Taylor, J. H. Thomas, Horace Thurber, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. O. Thomas, Woodcroffe, Mrs. L. W. Warren, Miss De Wolfe, R. D. and W. E. Windsor, Charles James Walker, W. Webb, William Wressell, William Walsh, Miss Whitehead, Theodore Wise, Mrs. Esther H. Lisle, Robert Brodie.

In steam-ship Herder, for Hamburg.—Robert Maclay, Charles E. Miller, Mrs. Charles C. Butler, Miss Virginia Butler, D. B. Lee, Solomon Heavenagh, Christopher Wolfe, T. Hake, Lieut. C. Radloffe, of Russian Navy; Dr. Quassnia Schroder, Mrs. Amanda Schroder, Mrs. Schroeder, Mrs. Minna Lehmkuhl, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Wamskros, Miss Harden, Charles Carrobel, Alexander Jonas, Alexander Mueller, Leon Plamant, Julius N. Jarow, A. Verguetro, Miss Rosalia Butler, Mr. and Mrs. L. Marguis, child, and infant, Theodor Schumacher, Capt. W. von Lang, of the Russian Army; Miss Addie Schroeder, Mrs. Augusta Goode, child, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Harten, David Neumark, Emil Borsique.

In steam-ship Fursia, for Havre.—Baron de Roquedorp, Henry Thorp, J. M. Correa, Mrs. Correa and two children, Mrs. Veuve Chauvelon, Felix Marx, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Chaffee, Julius Wallis, Mr. Gueral, Jose Lanzeconde, Mr. Herrold, Perrin, Mr. Brown, Russell, J. F. Raines, James Stephens, Jules Bienvenu, Mrs. M. A. Clarke, Master George Clarke, Paul Tiesse, Jules Dumont, Mr. Lebrassseur, Mr. Delmas, Mr. Amaury Jacobs, Mr. Gonzalo Quesada, Gustave de Nolland, Bernaud, Billeveiller, P. Messares, Mrs. Messara, J. Reis, Mrs. Jessie Smith and child, Miss Eugenie Calame, Mrs. Antoine Mathieu, A. Delanaye, A. Jonas, Mr. Bonjou, Mrs. Bonjou; Mr. Eymond, Mrs. Pustier and child.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Switzerland, from Antwerp.—Mrs. Mary L. Le Clerq, Miss Ida Le Clerq, Master L. Le Clerq, Mr. Le Lacheur, Mrs. Lacheur, Emil Kaiser, Miss Roberts, Malcolm McPherson, Henry F. Peters, P. Strauss, Benno Meehler, S. Neumeister, Peter Meister, Mrs. F. Fischer, Mrs. Meyer, Miss Bertha Peters, Miss Bruch, A. Seymour, F. T. Knowles, Daniel Franklin, Mrs. Tillie Kaufmann and four daughters, Dr. and Mrs. Hyacinthe Schmidt, Mrs. Dr. Schmidt, F. de Bonnet, Jacob Ulrich, S. S. Dufour, Alfred Leiss, Mr. and Mrs. Barthelamy.

In steam-ship Newport, from Havana.—Gen. H. W. Slocum, Judge E. J. Dullet, Jr., W. R. Davenport, J. S. Dullet, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Perry, Master B